The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,402—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1888.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

SEPTEMBER NO.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Mail Communication, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
P.L. CLYDE	4124	800	W. D. Mudie	4th Sept,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Brown.	11th "
				Friday.
P.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st dept.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th "
P.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	5th Oct.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th "
P.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	26th "
P.L. ROME	5011	1,0 0	A. W. Adamson.	2nd Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. E. Browne.	9th "
P.L. ARCADIA	6500	1500	W. B. Andrews.	16th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	23rd "
P.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	30th "

The steamers marked P. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers desirous there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
12th and 26th September,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 210, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :—

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
POO		19th Sept.	1st Nov.
DOO. BALDUINO	5,000 800	1st Oct	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, At SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	on the 25th August, 1888.
STURA	on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES,
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th September, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for 3, 6, and 9 months, delivered at specially reduced rates.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including railway fare from Marseilles to London.

On the day of sailing a STEAM LAUNCH will CONVEY PASSENGERS and their LUGGAGE free on board.

For freight, passage, &c. Apply to
A. SIMEON.
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37, Esplanade Road.

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PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY AND Co., Calcutta.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "LA BOURDONNAIS" arrived from Marseilles, Aden, and Kurrachee, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's Surveyor, Captain JOURDAIN, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within eight days of her arrival.

A. SIMEON,
Agent.
37, Esplanade Road, Bombay, August 31, 1888.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA AND TARAXACUM.
Especially recommended as a Tonic in diseases of the liver.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL FRUIT.
Highly recommended as a specific in Chronic Diarrhœa.
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
an alterative and purifier of the blood.
Price, Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

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Parrish's Compound Syrup of the Phosphates for Children or people of delicate constitution.
Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

EASTON'S SYRUP,
Containing the Phosphates of
IRON, QUININE and STRYCHNINE,
An invaluable remedy for general debility,
Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYDRATE OF CHLORAL,
A valuable sedative and most useful for Sea-sickness.
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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (at 11 a.m., on 9th September, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 1,906 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

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THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th September, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 1st September, 1888. Agents.

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	Rs. a.
Fresh Salmon, American ...1 lb. tins	0 10
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Fresh Herrings .....per tin	0 6
Fresh Herring, with Tomato ,, ...	0 13
Kippered Herrings..... ,, ...	0 11
Herrings a la Sardine ..... ,, ...	0 12
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TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
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24 in., Rs. 7 ; 26 in., Rs. 8-8 ; 32 in., Rs. 10-8.
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No. 1, Rs. 18 ; 2, Rs. 28 ; 3, Rs. 24.
Do. WITH COVER, STRAP, LOCK & KEY FOR TRAVELLING.
No. 1, 27 in., Rs. 32 ; 2, 30 in., Rs. 35 ; 3, 33 in., Rs. 37.
TRAVELLING OVAL BATH WITH FLAT TOP COVER STRAP, & PADLOCK.
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AS ABOVE WITH WICKER LINING.
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All requisites for the Toilet Room.

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Exquisitely perfumed, and which took the Medal at the Sydney International Exhibition, 1879.

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The Finest Soap for Babies' use.
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A Superior Hygienique Bath and Toilet Soap.
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Very Superior, and perfectly free from all impurities.
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Square Tablets, per doz., or Large Ovals per doz., Rs. 2.

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A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.
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Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.
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Of great fragrance, pure and natural.
Glass Jugs...Rs. 28 per doz. cash.

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A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate and fine.
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The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.
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Delicate flavour & bouquet.
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VERY OLD AND PURE.
Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

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A Rare and Wonderful Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb.
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE
A Peerless Tea of Superb Flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb.
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Superior Tea of Fine and Delicate Flavour, at Rs. 1-10 per lb.
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LAMP STOVE — Most useful everywhere and for any purpose, light and heat combined. Rs. 5-14. PHILLIPS & Co., Limited, Fort and Byculla, Bombay; and Poona.

TROPICAL STOUT — Of light Gravity, specially suitable for Invalids. Quarts Rs. 6-6; Pints Rs. 4-4 per doz. PHILLIPS & Co., Limited, Fort and Byculla, Bombay; and Poona.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO. LD.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest descriptions, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

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Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

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CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SAPPHIRES! SAPPHIRES!! SAPPHIRES!!!

NOTICE is hereby given that 3 boxes each containing 1,200 tolas of rough uncut Sapphire Stones, namely:
60 Tolas First quality.
200 ,, 2nd ,,
940 ,, 3rd ,,
Will be sold on the 8th September, 1888, and three consecutive days. Intending buyers may attend at Jammu, where the sales take place. For further particulars apply to
SECRETARY to PRIME MINISTER of H. H. the MAHARAJA of JAMMU and KASHMIR.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE, W. Whitehouse Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 postage 1 anna

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.
Trial order solicited.
Price List forwarded on application to
RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Merchants,
Mazagon.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the afternoon of English mail days. It contains all the news of the previous week, with a full report of the proceedings in Parliament, and a complete summary of the Indian and Colonial intelligence, &c. It is the most complete Overland publication.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRIVATE OFFERS for the purchase of each of the following PROPERTIES will be received by the Undersigned at their office, Rampart Row, Fort.

A Bungalow No. 157, yielding Rs. 200 per month, at Middle Colaba, with land held under a perpetually renewable lease from Government. The Bungalow is at present occupied by Mr. G. Haag.

A Bungalow No. 156, yielding Rs. 150 per month, at Middle Colaba, with land held under a perpetually renewable lease from Government. The Bungalow is at present occupied by Mr. McIntyre.

A Bungalow No. 159, yielding Rs. 90 per month, at Middle Colaba, with land held under a perpetually renewable lease from Government. The Bungalow is at present occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Ingle.

A piece of fasendari land with a house yielding Rs. 50 per month, at Dunjee Doongaria Street.

A Chawl at Modykhana Street, yielding Rs. 75 a month.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, AND DINSHAW.
Solicitors for Dinbai, Administratrix with the will annexed of Pestonjee Merwanji Tuback.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th September, 1888, at 2-30 p.m., to transact the following business, viz. :—

To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1888.

To declare a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDAS VURJDAS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st September, 1888.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 14th September, 1888 (both days inclusive).

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld

OFFER

A POPULAR SIZED STOPPERED WHITE GLASS BOTTLE OF PERFUME,

of the following well-known varieties,

ESS. BOUQUET, JOCKEY CLUB, STEPHANOTIS, VIOLET, WHITE ROSE, FRANGIPANNI, HELIOTROPE, JASMIN, OPOPONAX and YLANG YLANG, and last but not least our own specialite, BOMBAY WILD FLOWERS,

for

ONE RUPEE

Re. 1.

This is

something never attempted before. The perfume is the most delicate and sweet, and is imported direct from the best known and richest perfume farm in France.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!
OF
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	„ 19 0	„ 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do. No. 1	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
PASHAS No. 1 (without Straw)	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do. No. 2 (ditto.)	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
NONPAREIL (ditto.)	„ 15 0	„ 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
HAVANNAHS No. 1	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 2 12
Do. No. 2	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
Do. No. 3	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
REGALIAS	„ 25 0	„ 2 12

PONDICHERRY TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
INDIANAS (Cigars)	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 0

COCONADA TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000	Per 100	Per 200
BABINGTONS	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 2 4	
OFFICE	„ 14 0	„ 3 4	

BURMAHS.
By direct importation.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1. "Moung Loo"	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
No. 2. Burmah	„ 17 0	„ 2 0

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON.
BOOKSELLERS, 135, KALKADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS.

	New Rs.	a.
Hamilton and Balls' Book-keeping. Edition, 1888	1	2
Wit and Wisdom of S. Johnson; by B. Hill	4	4
Beaumont's Wool Manufacture	4	8
Pendlebury's Arithmetic	2	9
Marsden's Cotton Spinning	4	0
Powell's Glass Manufacture	2	4
Bohn's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations	3	6
Darwin's Descent of Man	4	8
Darwin's Origin of Species	3	8
Maine's Ancient Law	7	4
Smile's Works ..... each.	3	6

Self Help. Character. Duty. Thrift. Life and Labour. — Industrial Biography. Men of Invention and Industry. Boy's Voyage.

Toqueville's The State of Society in France before the Revolution	6	12
William's Brahmanism	6	4
Hunter's Imperial Gazeteer of India. 14 vols. complete	40	0
Questions in Book-keeping with Answers	0	14
Money's Diseases of Children	6	8
Lewer's Diseases of Women	5	4
Collie on Fevers	5	4
Broom's Commentaries on Common Law, 1888.	15	12
The Elect Lady; by George Macdonald	1	2
H. Woods Rowland York. Cheaper Edition	2	0
Great Writer Series Life of Congreve	0	10
Laing's Modern Science and Modern Thought	2	4
Paul De Kocks that Rascal Gustave	0	10
Fifty Sloper Cartoons; by the late W. G. Baxter	0	10
Max Muller's Biographies of Words	4	8
Steele's Diseases of Ox	8	12
Smith's Veterinary Hygiene	6	4
Bain's Teaching English	1	7
Kidnapped; by R. L. Stevenson	2	13
Rider Haggard's Novels ..... each.	3	8

She. Dawn. The Witch's Head. — Cetywayo and his White Neighbours. King Solomon's Mines Rs. 3. Allan, Quartermain.

Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, January to June, 1888	4	0
James Platt's Works ..... each.	0	10

Business. Money. Morality. Life. — Economy. Progress. Poverty. Land.

Dawson's Shakespeare and other Lectures	4	8
Summer Tide being the "Little Folks Holiday Number for 1888;" with a *magnificent large* Presentation Plate, suitable for Framing	0	12

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st September, 1888.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. GUSTAVE HAAG CEASED in our Firm on the 31st August, 1888, by MUTUAL CONSENT.

ALEX. MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st September, 1888.

NOTICE is DRAWN to the CHANGE in the DEPARTURE of the LABOURDONNAIS from the 12th to 10th September.

A. SIMEON,
Agent.

27, Esplanade Road, Bombay, 1st September, 1888.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NOTICES.

PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above Fund are payable unto the Bank of Bombay.

PETER PETERSON,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK,
CURSONDAS VULUBHDAS,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

MY INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in the firm of ISAAC EZRA & Co., both here and at Shanghai, has CEASED from THIS DAY.

ABRAHAM EZRA.

Bombay, 29th Aug., 1888.

ESTABLISHED 1824.
ALLIANCE
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for this Company, and are prepared to cover risks on the most favorable terms. Apply to

LYON & Co.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD DIVIDEND of Rupees (45) forty-five per share for the year ending 30th June, 1888, has been declared and made payable on and after the 3rd September, 1888, on production of share certificates to those shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

By order,
JEEWANDASS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th August, 1888.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees (100) one hundred per share, has been declared for the year ending 30th June, 1888, and will be payable at the Office of the undersigned, on and after MONDAY, the 3rd. September, 1888, to all Registered Shareholders, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
GLADE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, 28th August, 1888.

THE KAISER-I-HIND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST DIVIDEND of Rupees (60) sixty per share and bonus on shareholders contributions for the year ending 30th June, 1888, have been declared and made payable on and after the 3rd September, 1888, on production of share certificates to those shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.

By order,
JEEWANDASS MOOLJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th August, 1888.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 150,000 will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners, Madras, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly to Debenture holders, and having a currency of 30 years. Tenders should be sent to the Municipal Office addressed to the President at or before noon, on 1st October, 1888. The allotment should be fully paid up on or before 1st November, 1888. For forms see 21st August, or apply to the President.

G. M. J. MOORE, Lieut.-Col.,
President, Municipal Commission.

Municipal Office, Madras, 2nd August, 1888.

HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT, 1888.
STEWARDS.

COL. CURTEIS
COL. MARSHALL
MAJOR NAWAB AFSUR JUNG
CAPT. HONE
CAPT. GUISE
LIEUT. GEORGES

COLONEL FITZGERALD, Hony. Secy.

THIS TOURNAMENT will be held at Secunderabad, to commence some time before the Hyderabad Races in November, 1888. The exact date will be fixed as soon as possible, and each Team will be duly informed.

The Tournament is open to any Polo Club, Regiment, Gymkhana, Station or District in India; in the two latter cases the Team or Teams to be composed of *bona fide* residents of the Station or District they represent.

Any two Regiments of Native Cavalry or Infantry may also combine to send a Team.

No restriction as to the number of Teams entered by any Polo Club, Regiment &c.

Entrances to be made to the Undersigned not later than 1st October, 1888, but earlier intimation if possible is much desired.

Entrance fee Rs. 10 per man of each Competing Team.

Each Team will consist of 4 players.

The Winning Team to receive a Cup of not less value than H. S. Rs. 1,000 presented by H. H. the Nizam. The Cup to become the property of the winning Team. To this will be added a souvenir to each Member of the winning Team in the shape of a Cup, to be paid out of the entrance fees per man of the Competing Teams.

Arrangement can be made with the several Railways for a concession in bringing Ponies and Players to and from Secunderabad.

The Stewards of the Hyderabad Polo Tournament will make arrangements for the Accommodation of the Teams, and for the stabling of their Ponies.

C. J. O. FITZGERALD,
3rd H. C. Cavalry,
Honorary Secretary,

All communications to be addressed:—
The Honorary Secretary,
Hyderabad Polo Tournament,
3rd H. C. Cavalry, Bolarum.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

THE LITERARY ALBUM,
A MONTHLY JOURNAL
OF IMPORTANT and USEFUL Reproductions from all the Best ENGLISH, AMERICAN, and INDIAN PERIODICALS.

The Reproductions relate to SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY, POLITICS, LITERATURE, &c., and are selected with great care and judgment.

It is conducted from the month of June by a Journalist of about 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Subscription, (Local) in advance, Rs. 3; including postage, Rs. 3-4.

Apply at The RIPON PRINTING PRESS, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

AGENT IN POONA:—MR. COOVERJEE RUTTONJEE ICHHAPURIA, No. 2, Main Street.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

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RESPECTFULLY Solicit a VISIT to their Show-room, where they have on view a SPLENDID collection of Fashionable DIAMOND ORNAMENTS Suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS, BIRTHDAY SOUVENIRS.

EXQUISITE DIAMOND BROOCHES.

These are becoming more and more Fashionable for Daily and Evening wear.

Swallows, Parrots on Spray, Chicken and Egg Shell, Lizards, 2 Flies, Fly and Spider, Two Swallows and Nest, Kitten and Pearl Ball, Two Kittens and Pearl Ball, Bees, Butterflies S., c. Priced from Rs. 90 to Rs. 800.

FICHU BROOCHES.

Set with Diamonds, Sapphires, Rubies, and Pearls, Maidenhair Ferns, Flower and Spray, and various beautiful designs.

GEM BANGLES.

Set with Fine White Brilliants, Diamonds and Rubies, Diamonds and Pearls, Diamonds and Coral, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 350.

Very Fashionable and Handsome.

DIAMOND "BOUTON EARRINGS."

"Bouton" Earrings set with two Fine Brilliant Diamonds of the First Cutting and Water Rs. 135, 162, 210, and Rs. 1,350.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS, &c.,
(OF CALCUTTA)
BOMBAY BRANCH,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
CHURCH GATE STREET CORNER.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving ntern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, ranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

NOW READY.

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INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER 1888
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
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☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL SOURCES, from whence the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WHISKIES AND CLARETS.

Specially selected and shipped by
MESSRS. BLANDY BROTHERS & CO.,
OF LONDON.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

	Per dozen Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's	22 8	
The "Lochgoran" Highland Whisky, Rose & Cameron's	25 0	
The "Gordon" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co.'s	25 0	

CLARETS.

Medoc	14	0	8 0
St. Julien	15	0	9 0
Larose	22	0	12 0

SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. Quarts.	Per ½ doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	—
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 53 0	„ 28 0
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	„ 51 0	„ 51 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	„ 56 0	„ 30 0

STILL ROCKS.

From J. M. FARRAGHAN, SONS, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Niersteiner	„ 18 0	„ —
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 25 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ —
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 26 0
Rudesheimer	„ —	„ —
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 14 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ —

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 18 0	—
Fine „	„ 22 0	—
Superior „	„ 28 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 36 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	—

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & G. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Francs	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	„ 14 0	—
Medoc	„ 10 8	—
Leo Canon	„ 16 0	„ 8 0
Chateau Grand Lafeon	„ 20 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	—
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
Chateau La Rose	„ 28 0	—

From MUMMERY & FILS.

Haut Canon	„ 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	—

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	—

From FRANZ SCHAFFAR.

Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	„ 15 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. —	Rs. 11 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 11 0
Chateau Lascombes	„ 22 0	„ 0
Chateau Mouton	„ 32 —	„ 24 0
Haut Sauterne	„ 30 0	„ 21 0

BRANDY.

R. Montrose	Rs. 18 0	
E. Sime & Co.'s Brandy	„ 19 0	—
F. Dumandier & Co.'s Brandy	„ 21 —	—
A. Dolignon Fils & Co.	„ 24 0	—
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0	—
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	—
Charles Lorvoire, very old Brandy	„ 37 0	—

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky	Rs. 24 0	
Calrudhu" Blend Fine Old Scotch Whisky	„ 22 8	
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	„ 18 0	—
	„ 25 0	—

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 4	—
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	„ 6 4	„ 4 4
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 —	„ 4 4
Marberg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
Elfe's Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ —

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	Rs. 14 0	—

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do. Finest	„ 18 0	—
Finest Kamugel	„ 20 0	—
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 60 0	—
„ Green	„ 72 0	per 10
Swiss Honey, in tins	„ 2 8	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 1 4

FROM BUSH, SAMENWEIZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. —	Rs. —
Celery	—	— 12
French Beans	—	— 0 10
Peas for Soup	—	— 0 10
Spinage in Water	—	— 0 12
Mushrooms	—	— 0 11
White Cabbage	—	— 0 12
Small sausages	—	— 1 6
Bologna sausages	—	— 1 6
Liver Sausages	—	— 1 4

AND FROM LUBECK.

Asparagus	„ 1 8	„ 1 8
French Beans	„ —	„ 0 12
Green Peas	„ —	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	„ —	„ 0 12
Liver Sausages	„ —	„ 1 4
Brunswick Sausages	„ —	„ 1 4
Saxquelines Liber...arst	„ —	„ 1 8
Mettwurst	„ —	„ 1 8
Cervelatwurst	„ —	„ 1 8
French Champignons	„ —	„ 1 0
Yellow Turnips	„ —	„ 0 12

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Net cash, no discount.

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Interest charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Marine Street.

Bombay, 17th August, 1888.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruption. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when wanted. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the shape of a thick, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was entirely false, and that he, the defendant, had been proven to be [illegible]. The Times, July 13, 1864. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimonials accompany each bottle.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Forbes and Company, Limited, 4 p.m.
Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Natural History Society Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Band, 4th Bombay Rifles, Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st:—Murjehan (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday:—Kt. Companion (s), from Cardiff; Commilla (s), Karachi; and Buapan (barque), Bangkok.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 1st:—Twickenham (s), for Marseilles; and Cocoanada (s), Marmagoa. Yesterday:—Pemba (s), for Karachi and the Persian Gulf.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—The above Society will hold its usual monthly meeting, this afternoon, at 5-30 p.m., when Dr. W. Dymock will read a paper on "The Means of Self-Protection possessed by plants."

MOOREEWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT NATIVE DISPENSARY, KHETWADI BRANCH.—The statement for the past month was as follows:—Daily average attendance, 2,306; admissions, 2,606; the prevailing diseases being fever and dysentery.

A MISSING GIRL.—Adum Rahim, living in Nishanpada, reported to the police on Friday that his niece, named Fatma, aged 10 years, left his house on the 17th ultimo, and has not been heard of since. She had no ornaments on her person.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the 4th Rifles will play the following programme at the Yacht Club, at 5-45 this evening:—

March	Victoria Regina	Goodban.
Lancers	The Mikado	Bucalossi.
Valse	Dorothy	Bucalossi.
Aria	Lucia DiLammermoor	Donizetti.
Valse	The Maid of the Mill	Liddell.
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Galop	Sans Facon	Hitz.

ADDRESS TO A RETIRING SCHOOLMASTER.—On Friday evening last, Mr. Dadabhoy Dorabjee Chenoy, proprietor and head-master of the Bombay Commercial School, on his retirement, was presented by the teachers and pupils of the school with a valedictory address and a gold watch in token of their respect and esteem for him. Mr. G. B Laghate, Deputy Educational Inspector, was called to the chair on the occasion. The chairman, in presenting the address and the handsome souvenir, testified to the excellent work done by Mr. Chenoy in connection with his school.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mrs. Russel, living at the Colaba Causeway, reported to the police, on Friday, the theft of a tin-box containing articles of wearing apparel, a currency note for Rs. 10, and cash of the collective value of Rs. 30-4-0, from her room. A Goanese named Paul Dias, a servant in the employ of the complainant, was arrested on suspicion and liberated on bail, pending further inquiries by the police.—Hajee Abdoola Pooray, living in Don Tad Street, reported the theft from his room of a small wooden box containing silver ornaments and cash, to the value of Rs. 46, on Friday.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at Parel, touching the death of Dropudy, woman, aged 16 years, the wife of Rowjee Dajee, a policeman, with whom she lived at Chinchpoogly. She frequently complained of the ill-treatment she received from her sister-in-law. On Friday, at 8 a.m., deceased was sent with her brother-in-law's breakfast to a mill at Lal Baug, and did not return. On a search being made her body was found floating in a tank in the compound of the Dinshaw Petit Mill at Parel. There were no external marks of violence, and none of her ornaments were missing from her person. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of a Mahomedan, aged about twenty years, who, on the 10th ult., accidentally fell into the hold of the s.s. Armenia, on board which he was employed as a stevedore's labourer. He died from the effects of the injuries on Friday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—Another inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Assana Nursoo, aged 40 years, a bricklayer, employed in the erection of a house in Arthur Road. On the 25th ultimo, about noon, while on a scaffolding, accidentally fell off from a height of about fifteen feet, and fractured his skull and left thigh. He was picked up unconscious and removed to the hospital, where he died on Saturday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

THE Bombay Volunteer Artillery gave their second annual battery dinner on Saturday, at the Apollo Bunder Rooms. Over sixty guests and members of the Corps sat down and passed a very convivial evening indeed. Among the guests were Brigadier-General La Touche, Colonel Shortland, R. A.; Captain Moberly, R. A.; Major Wilford, 2nd Gloster Regiment; and Major Brown, Bombay Volunteer Rifles. Many members of the other Corps were also present, and felt no doubt that their respective Corps might with advantage take a leaf out of the "Gunner's" book to increase their popularity. The rooms were tastefully decorated, and the scene was a very gay one. Dinner was served at eight o'clock, and after the post-prandial eloquence had subsided a very entertaining programme of songs was merrily gone through.

When the Queen's toast had been duly honoured, Major Roughton proposed the "guests." He said they should consider themselves very fortunate in having so many officers present. In referring to Brigadier-General La Touche he hoped the general would be satisfied with the appearance of his men, though it was only the first time he had met them. In mentioning the name of Colonel Shortland, it was one which he felt they all regarded with fatherly awe. (Laughter.) But since he (Major Roughton) had passed his examination his feelings became one of gratitude. Col. Shortland had done much, very much for them, and they were ever grateful to him for his assistance and the interest he manifested in them. (Applause.) Major Brown was an officer of whom he could speak with much reverence as the victor of many a hard fought battle (laughter) at Ghat Cooper or at Coorla.

General La Touche and Col. Shortland responded briefly, the latter, speaking from experience, congratulated the battery on its efficiency and numbers, and remarked he was glad that H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief had passed such a favourable report on the inspection he had made last year.

Major Brown having replied in a happy speech for himself and the Rifle Corps, General La Touche proposed "The Battery."

Major Roughton, in reply, adverted to the very satisfactory state of the Battery. He alluded to the fact of the rejection of several would-be gunners, owing to their not fulfilling the requirements laid down by Government. He mentioned that the cup that had been given by Mr. Wheal would be fired by sub-divisions using the 32-pounder. (In referring to the strong financial position of the Battery he remarked that the warrant earned by them was Rs. 2,175, the extra allowance being Rs. 830. (Applause.)

Mr. Best returned thanks on behalf of the honorary members.

The programme of songs was then commenced, several of the performers being well known amateurs. It will be sufficient to name the gentlemen to show what a pleasant evening followed—Messrs. Craig, Thelenberg, Tate, Rushton, O'Connor, and Lamb. The choruses were vigorously taken up, and encores were over and over again demanded. It was late when the National Anthem brought the convivial evening to a close.

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Previously registered	54 93	51 23	52 36	51 63
Saturday	0 14	0 10	0 20	0 4
.....	0 10	0 0	0 0	.....
	55 16	51 33	52 56	51 67

EDUCATION IN THE MOFUSSIL.

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE SCHOOL AT BIJAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, AUG. 30.

YESTERDAY morning brought a little brightness into the dull routine of our lives. It was the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Victoria Jubilee School. The building has been erected for the accommodation of one of the large vernacular schools of Bijapur, and will hold conveniently 250 scholars. The ceremony was performed by Mrs. Ebden, the wife of our Collector, in the presence of a large gathering of European and native gentlemen, Mr. Ebden presiding. Among those who were present were Miss Jackson, Mr. Hart-Davies, C.S., Assistant Judge; Mr. Gamble, C.S.; Surgeon-Major Peters, Civil Surgeon; Mr. Betham, Divisional Forest Officer; Mr. Fardunji Cooverji, B.A., L. C. E., Executive Engineer; Mr. Taylor, Superintendent of the Jail; Messrs. R. B. Narayen Ganesh Deshpande, R. B. Shriniwas Ballaji, R. B. Shantapa Ranjapu, R. S. Venkatrao, R. Inamdar, and R. S. Shridhar Narayen Shettye; Mr. Mulla, Assistant Surgeon; R. S. Raghvendrao, Vakil; Mr. V. N. Sathaye, B. A.; Mr. Dinshaw Cooverji, Mr. R. N. Moghey, Mr. M. V. Bapat, and the Municipal Commissioners. The school is a handsome building of stone with tiled roof, a novel sight in Bijapur. It is situated in a convenient and healthy locality, almost in the very centre of the native town, and stands on high open ground facing to the west. It is well lighted and ventilated. In the open space in front of the school and between the two side wings was erected a pendall to accommodate the assembly, tastefully decorated with flags, bunting, and ever-greens. On the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Ebden, at 8 a. m., the boys of the Vernacular school came in procession from their old school, dressed in holiday attire, and holding banners and flags. They were preceded by a band of native musicians. The proceedings were opened by a complimentary speech by Mr. Raghvendrao Vakil, the chairman of the Municipality, who, after giving a brief history of the undertaking, requested Mrs. Ebden to open the school. The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. V. N. Sathaye, B. A., Mangalvedbekar, B. A., and Moghe, who described briefly the blessings conferred upon the country during the beneficent rule of her Majesty, whose Jubilee the school is intended to commemorate, and expressed the feelings of general satisfaction experienced by the assembly at the happy event of the school being about to be opened by the same lady (Mrs. Ebden) by whose hands the foundation stone was laid on the occasion of her Majesty's Jubilee, about a year and a half ago.

After the speeches were over, Mrs. Ebden performed the opening ceremony by drawing the curtain hung in front of the central room of the building, and declared the school to be open. This was followed by the presentation to the Municipality by Mrs. Ebden of the silver trowel with which she had laid the foundation stone. The trowel bore a suitable inscription, and will be preserved as a record of the dates of founding and opening the school. Then some of the boys of the school recited choice passages of Marathi poetry in praise of her Majesty's rule.

Mr. Ebden then addressed the assembly saying, "It is not given to every one to witness the realisation of his wishes. Already there are many blanks in the ranks of those who took part in our Jubilee rejoicings, and in the ceremony performed upon this spot. Some have gone to other spheres of usefulness and labour, and we have welcomed new faces in their place. Others are only temporarily absent, and would have been glad to have been present had they been able. Others have passed away whose faces we shall look on never more. Those who remain are much to be congratulated on this occasion, and to them the rejoicings of our Jubilee day will ever be a pleasant memory. One of the objects of this building is to render that memory perpetual, and also to cause that the day—in the words of the poet—

'Shall never be forgot
By those who were there
And those who were not.'

After the eloquence that has fallen from the lips of previous speakers I need not spend breath in attempting to describe the other benefits that may be expected to result from the foundation of the institution which we have just seen opened. But I would here thank those speakers for the loyal sentiments to which they have given expression, and for the very kind personal references which, I am sure, Mrs. Ebden and myself have done little to deserve. It is now barely two years since the burden of administering Educational matters within their limits was shifted to the shoulders of the Municipalities. The measure was at the outset regarded with anxiety and apprehension in many quarters, but its wisdom has been fully justified in the zeal, interest, and energy with which Municipalities in general have taken up what has proved to be a congenial task. Looking to this district alone we find that Bagalkot has recently raised its second grade Anglo-Vernacular School to the rank of first grade, with the most happy and encouraging results. Ilkal has borrowed a considerable loan to aid it in improving the accommodation for its scholars. Here, at Bijapur, it was the happy thought of the Municipality to at once satisfy a crying want, and to associate the act with an occasion on which sympathy drew all hearts together, and the one thought of all was how to exhibit that sympathy in a manner that should be akin to the wishes and consonant with the high aims and pure desires of the great lady whom we are proud to acknowledge as Queen-Empress. The result has been that we see this excellent building before us, and I think, that the present scene is an earnest that the labour of the Municipality will not have been in vain. I think it is fortunate for the masters that to-day happens to be a holiday, otherwise, I am sure, that these eager pupils would never have been content to leave the premises without having performed their daily tasks. It is, however, gratifying to hear that the Municipality do not intend to stop at this, and that shortly we may expect to see similar institutions rising in other parts of our big and rapidly growing city. Gentlemen of the Municipality, this building will ever be a monument to your loyalty, and an earnest of the sincerity of purpose with which, as trustees of the public interest, you are resolved to carry out the administration of the important charge committed to you."

Rao Bahadur Deshpande, the District Deputy Collector, then proposed in a suitable speech a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Ebden for their presence on the occasion and for the important part played by them in the proceedings.

Mr. Natu, Sub-Overseer, Public Works Department, was called forward to receive the thanks of the meeting for the excellent manner in which the work has been carried out under his superintendence. Mr. Dinshaw Cooverji was also congratulated on the admirable effect of the decorations which he devised and erected.

The meeting regretted the absence, on account of ill-health, of R. S. A. K. Sindgikar, vice-president of the Municipality, who has from first to last taken active interest in this Municipal effort.

THE LANGUAGE OF CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have often wondered why our national game of Cricket should be chronicled in language that used, not very long ago, to be thought fit only for the records of a prize fight. There are among the players of Bombay some of its well educated citizens, and yet, from absence of evidence to the contrary, they appear quite content to see their play described in print—not in the *Gazette*, of course—in a pothouse jargon which is beyond the ken even of the Slang Dictionary. Such a description as the Bombay Cricketers are proud to publish of their doings would be funny if it appeared *once* in a comic newspaper, but I ask you, Sir, where is the fun where is the wit, in a style of writing that the best knowledge of English does not help one to understand? I once was obliged to explain some of this Cricket language to a well educated foreigner, and I still retain a vivid recollection of his quiet surprise, and of my own sense of disgust, at the disclosures I had to make. Cricket is a popular and manly game, and it deserves to be reported in the best English the reporter knows, rather than the worst. The funny man is generally a dismal creature, but the funny cricketer is the most ghastly of all in his attempts to be entertaining! Who could hesitate if he must choose between the two following specimens: "Mr. Damodass Stupidass taking the leather made a vigorous attack on the timber yard of Mr. Horsecollar, while the latter gentleman swiped the projectile for four into the country." "In the twenty-third round the Brummagem Pet advanced smiling, with one peeper closed, and made music on the Dooley Slasher's hurdles. He stopped a neat out at his own mug, and replied with a shooter from his right followed by one on the bread basket which sent the Slasher to grass and finished the merry game." The latter has a slightly Homeric flavour that is totally wanting in the former. The most famous writers of English have been remarkable for the purity and simplicity of their diction. I would, therefore, suggest to the aspiring literary cricketer that in all matters of history it is best to call a spade

A SPADE.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

THE University Senate reassembled on Saturday evening, and resumed consideration of section 13. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Vice-Chancellor, presided. Dr. Peterson's amendment to Mr. Naigaumvalla's amendment to section 13, which was taken as a substantive motion, was before the meeting. Section 13 as amended by Mr. Naigaumvalla ran:—"No persons shall be nominated under section 12, who is not either a graduate of a University of not less than five years' standing recognised by this University, or a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, or a member of not less than five years' standing of one of the professions in which the University grants degrees or licenses who holds a qualification equivalent to any such degree or license, or a professor of not less than three years' standing in a college recognised by the University to teach the complete course requisite for a degree or license."

Dr. Peterson's amendment, which originally stood in the name of Mr. Justice Nanabhai Harridas, was as follows:—"The persons to be nominated must be graduates of an Indian University or of a University of the United Kingdom of not less than five years' standing."

In commencing the proceedings the Vice-Chancellor referred to a protest he had received from several members of the Senate, remarking that though he was not called upon to do so he thought it respectful to the members to state that he had been asked to rescind the ruling he gave on Tuesday evening, as it was inconsistent with by-law 52. He had been asked to do what it was impossible for him to do, as the rule he gave expressed the conclusion he had come to on a careful consideration of the subject before them. The protest stated that the amendment before the house could not be discussed, as it raised a question which had already been disposed of. He pointed out that they had decided to discuss the widest amendment; first, on the distinct understanding that it would have to be put again after the other amendments, and as soon as that amendment was carried he called upon those who had other amendments to move them. That had been the order of procedure agreed upon. The Vice-Chancellor then suggested to the members that as the question before them had been considered from every possible point of view in the preceding discussion, they might not do more than simply give their statement of the issues before the house.

Dr. Lyon opened the discussion. As mover of the adjournment on Tuesday night he believed he had a right to speak. He was very brief, and remarked that he intended to vote against the amendment—(Dr. Peterson's)—just because the admission of all Indian graduates of five years' standing and of all graduates of English Universities had been decided by the Senate by carrying Mr. Naigaumvalla's amendment. Secondly, because that amendment as carried gave admissibility to certain other classes of individuals, and if he voted for the amendment before the Senate he would be stultifying himself by voting against a decision he had come to before. He therfore opposed it.

Dr. Khory explained the circumstances under which his amendment had been withdrawn, and regretted the fact, as he believed it would have carried greater weight than the wide and extensive amendment of Mr. Naigaumvalla. Speaking on the latter's amendment, Dr. Khory thought it did not give them that balance of the faculties if they were to have self-government for the University so as to guard the varied interests which were represented in the Senate. The amendment was not limited to the Bombay University, and it was one which answered the purpose, supposing the University was opened to the world. However, as the University was a local one, and their interests were confined to the graduates of the city, he thought they should limit the selection of fellows to the local graduates of the University. (Hear, hear.) No one going from here would be allowed to have a voice in the affairs of any English or Continental University, and why on earth, the speaker asked, should they extend their liberty of electing fellows over a large area, as proposed by Mr. Naigaumvalla.

Mr. M. N. Wadia thought the first thing to be remembered was that the views of the Senate with regard to the form in which section 13 should stand in the Act arrived at a definite stage. The Syndicate's section was not to their taste, and it was therefore abandoned. The point just now was a choice between Mr. Naigaumvalla's amendment, which the speaker supported, and Mr. Justice Nanabhai's section 13, which Dr. Peterson seemed to have adopted.

Dr. Peterson: Has adopted.

Mr. Wadia, continuing, said either of the sections was an evil. They had therefore to choose the lesser of two evils. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) They had to compare the sections in order to do this, and looking at them both they would find they concurred in one point in that they gave a fellowship to all the graduates of an Indian University of not less than five years' standing. There was nothing to choose between them there; but they differed on the next point. Mr. Naigaumvalla's section threw open the fellowship of the University to the professors of colleges and Dr. Peterson's did not. As to the superiority of Mr. Naigaumvalla's section over the other very forcible arguments had been advanced, arguments which he believed had carried conviction and had in a great measure conduced to the success of the motion. The next point of difference was that Mr. Naigaumvalla's section threw open the fellowship of the University to an English Society, the Royal Society of London. In whatever estimation they held a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, whether they thought him inferior to the average Bombay B. A.—(laughter),—or whether they considered him superior, they had no need to be frightened of him. (Laughter.) He would be a *rara avis*, though a gentleman of doubtful respectability,—(laughter)— but they might not have much of him. (Renewed laughter.) The next point of difference was the one on which the battle was being fought. If they read the section with the words subsequently added by the permission of the Chancellor they would find it threw open the fellowship to the graduates of any University recognised by this University.

The Vice-Chancellor pointed out that the gentleman of doubtful respectability,—(laughter),—was in a less prominent position, guarded on each side by a graduate of a recognised University and a member of a profession whose qualification was recognised.

Mr. Wadia remarked that the profession was one in which the University granted degrees, or the degrees of which were equivalent to those of the University, so that any qualification which was considered inefficient could be rejected. (Hear, hear.)

The Vice-Chancellor, correcting, observed that it was only in the event of doubt or contention.

Mr. Wadia went on to say that the point which seemed to be lost sight of was that Mr. Naigaumvalla's section, gave power of selection to the University, whereas Dr. Peterson's did not. It did not force all the Universities of the world on them. It had nothing to do with recognising the imaginary college at Kamschatka or the equally imaginary University of Galway—(laughter),—or recognising *hakims* or apothecaries, &c. (Hear, hear.) He thought he never heard worse arguments drawn from false premises than those advanced by Dr. Bhandarkar. Dr. Peterson wished them to accept the graduates of all the Universities of the United Kingdom, good, bad, or indifferent. They were to extend the right hand of fellowship, not only to the worthy sons of Oxford and Cambridge, and London and Edinburgh, but also to those of whom they were told, who pelted each other with horse's brains—(laughter)—which was more preferable than the cream of the Universities of the world or only the fellows of the Universities of the United Kingdom. Among the many curious arguments which had been advanced in support of Dr. Peterson's amendment, there was one very strange, and which he had heard with much surprise; that argument was what he might call the fear of Government. They had been told by gentlemen who might any day be called upon to become members of that Government that that uncertain and capricious body must be approached with caution and care. (Laughter.) They had been told they should not rashly ask for what they thought their due or demand any extravagant concessions, or they would be shown the door. He could not conceive the Government could be so childish. (Laughter.) Government had been fairly liberal with other corporations, and they should expect the same amount of liberality for themselves. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Hojel explained that he had voted for Mr. Naigaumvalla's amendment, because he thought it was better than the substantive proposal before the meeting in the shape of section 13 as framed by the Syndicate. He thought that section was too narrow, too illiberal, and so illogical that he could not support it; and therefore had supported the amendment with the object of defeating the Syndicate's proposal. But Dr. Lyon had told them that he had voted for Mr. Naigaumvalla's amendment, and therefore felt in conscience bound to stick by that amendment, and still support it.

Dr. Lyon: I did not say so. I said I would be stultifying myself by voting against a decision I had come to.

Dr. Hojel did not think he or any other gentlemen who voted for Mr. Naigaumvalla's amendment would be stultifying themselves in voting for another amendment which was before them, simply because they thought it was better than the substantive proposal as it stood. (Hear, hear.) He thought the amendment before the house was better in many ways to that which they carried on Monday. (Hear, hear.) In the first place it would exclude several people whom it was thought improper should be allowed to the deliberations of that august assembly. Mr. Kirkpatrick in an eloquent and ornate speech had referred to certain individuals whom he thought intellectually unfit to contaminate their presence by admission thereto. In that portion of the speech he named the Pope of Rome, the Patriarch of Constantinople, and the King of the Cannibal Islands. (Laughter.)

Mr Kirkpatrick explained that he had said they would be as efficient, to be consistent, as some who should be in.

Dr. Hojel thought it right that they should look to the interest of the graduates and not admit outsiders from all parts of the world, which, if they did, limited the field for the graduates by narrowing their selection to the University. (Hear, hear.) By doing that they, in a great measure, defeated what he thought to be one of the principal objects of the Bill—that of self-government. (Hear, hear.) Again they had been told the professors of the different colleges were excluded by Mr. Harridas's amendment. They said these gentlemen—at least so he understood them—were intellectually unfit to be members of the Senate.

Mr. Birdwood thought it would be better to keep the section as it was, for the object of the section was to confer honour on benefactors of the University, and it was desirable to increase the number of benefactors; for, the more the University was supported by the wealth of the community, the greater would be its power for good. They could never have their own professors or develope into a teaching institution at all unless they were largely helped by wealthy men. The number of life-fellows was limited to twenty-five. If life-fellows retained their fellowships after their Indian life was over, they would block the way and prevent the nomination of new men in their places. To that extent the proposed inducement to rich men to pour [a portion of their wealth into the University chest would be reduced; and that was result to be avoided if possible. He was sure that Sir R. West would be the first to repudiate the argument used by Mr. Latham in his behalf. If he were made a life-fellow, he would not wish to retain the office after leaving India, and so prevent the election of some one in his place who could help the University in the way in which help was desired. The University would best show respect to Sir R. West by adopting the section as framed by him. He (Mr. Birdwood) did not approve of the designation "honorary fellows" suggested by Mr. Mehta; for the life-fellows would, he hoped, be unwilling to rest idly on the honors accorded to them, and would prefer rather to attend meetings and help in the work of the University just as much as other fellows.

Dr. Hojel was glad to hear that explanation. It was satisfactory so far as it went, but it was not logical. These gentlemen were not considered intellectually fit simply because the Syndicate had no guarantee of their fitness. But the colleges, in which these gentlemen taught, were recognised by the University as competent to teach up to a certain standard, and their scholars were admitted to the University's degrees. If the gentlemen who were thought fit to teach in recognized colleges, and if those who received their education from them were considered qualified to be admitted graduates of the University, he certainly was of opinion that those who taught the graduates and laboured with them were quite competent to take their seats in the Senate. (Hear, hear.) At the same time he admitted he did not think they were to admit professors, however able they might be, simply because they were professors, to seats in the Senate, because when they remembered that under their present constitution the electors would, in the main part, be graduates who had been taught by them they might be unconsciously influenced to think they were bound to support their nomination.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in voting for Professor Peterson's amendment, asked permission to explain the wrong interpretation Dr. Hojel had made on his remarks. He had not said that any gentlemen he had referred to were intellectually unfit to be members of the Senate. He had said they had no guarantee for their fitness, and that in drawing up a section for the Bill the Senate ought to have one consistent with the Bill to provide only for the admission of persons of whose fitness they had incontestable guarantees. Like Mr. Wadia he considered they should choose the lesser of two evils, and he voted for the amendment as the lesser evil. He supported Dr. Peterson's amendment, as it was based on the principle of placing the government of the University in the hands of University men. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the balance of faculties in the Senate, it seemed to him that those who dwelt on that point mistook the object which was in view. The object was not to make a representative assembly; but to have a thoroughly efficient Senate. They had not to consider the matter as one of representation, but one simply of efficiency, and then they would obtain consistency.

Several members wished to address the Senate, but the Vice-Chancellor took the sense of the meeting as to whether they would divide. As this was in favour of dividing, Dr. Peterson's amendment was put and carried, and Mr. Naigaumvalla's section, as amended by the Senate, was put as a substantive motion.

VOTES FOR CANDIDATES.

Mr. Wadia having withdrawn the amendments standing in his name except the seventh, the meeting proceeded to discuss Professor E. G. Ozenham's amendment to section 15. This section provided that each member of the electoral body shall have so many votes as there are vacancies to be filled by the election, and he may give one *vote* for each one of the candidates that he prefers, &c.

The amendment was that the word "vote" be omitted and the words "or more votes" be inserted, making the section run "and he may give one or more votes for each one of the candidates that he prefers," &c.

The Hon. Mr. Latham, who proposed the amendment in the absence of Professor Ozenham, explained that the amendment introduced the system of cumulative voting, a system which is becoming more in vogue in England and had been introduced on the school board and other bodies. It had not yet been introduced in the election to the House of Commons, but it had been advocated by men of great weight, and notably by Mr. Courtney, whose feelings were so strong on the point that he resigned his place in the late Government, because in the Franchise Bill such a provision had been omitted. With regard to the University such a system would enable them to obtain a proper balance of faculties in the Senate, and was, he thought, a stricter, a fairer, and most desirable plan than the single vote system.

Dr. Hojel seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood did not see why the system of one man one vote should be altered after it had worked so well. The one vote system ensured the election of the majority, while under the new plan it was possible that the person really chosen by the minority superseded those who had been voted for a larger number of persons. He did not think any weight should be attached to the fact of any undue preponderance of any faculty. No one was elected a member of the Senate as the member of a particular faculty. It was only after he became a fellow that he was allotted to a particular faculty.

Mr. Kirkpatrick agreed with the Hon. Mr. Birdwood that they should stand by the old system. Changing the system seemed to him to imply a want of confidence in the electoral body.

Dr. Peterson remarked that it was forgotten that the faculties managed their own business among themselves, so it did not matter how large a particular faculty was. According to his own information the cumulative voting on the school boards was giving dissatisfaction. Too much stress, it appeared to him, was laid upon the fact of the balance of faculties.

Mr. Justice Hart observed that it was stated each faculty managed its own business; but some faculties managed other business too. (Laughter.) That was the case in the art faculty and in the law faculty. He thought there was a real danger if they admitted too many to one faculty who had the regulation of another faculty as well as their own, without having a fair representation on the other faculties to watch their own interest.

Mr. Jewanjee Jamsetjee Mody spoke against the amendment.

Dr. Lyon, in the course of his remarks, said that if the Senate was composed largely of members of the faculty of arts and the faculty of law that body would really be deciding questions which had entirely to do with the faculty of medicine. That would seem to show that a representative Senate did not mean an efficient Senate. A representative Senate must be an efficient Senate.

The Hon. Pereira Mehta thought that the Senate must be a body representing all views, opinions, and interests, particularly in the city and presidency of Bombay, where were to be found, more than in any other part of the country, all sorts of diversified views, opinions, and interests. (Hear, hear.)

The amendment was then put to the vote and carried.

The Hon. Mr. Latham then proposed the amendments to section 17, of which Professor Ozenham had given notice. The section says:—"Besides the Fellows hereinbefore provided for, the Syndicate may recommend to the Senate that any person be elected a life-fellow on account of the eminent services or benefits conferred by him on the Bombay University; and on such recommendation it shall be lawful for the Senate by its vote to elect such person a fellow for life, and the person so elected shall have all the rights, capacities, and privileges of a fellow; but shall be exempt from the rules as to election and as to termination of his tenure of office by non-attendance hereinbefore contained: provided that the number of life-fellows elected and holding office under this section shall not, until the total number of fellows is reduced to two hundred and twenty-five, exceed ten; that so long as ten life-fellows at any time hold office, not more than two such fellows shall be elected in any one year; and that the whole number of life-fellows shall not at any time exceed twenty-five. (2) The election as a life-fellow of an ordinary fellow shall be deemed to create a vacancy in the body of fellows to be filled in the manner and subject to the rules hereinbefore provided." Mr. Latham moved that in the above section, after the word "non-attendance," the words "or departure from India" be inserted. He remarked that the first man the University would wish to do the honour of electing a life-fellow would be their late Vice-Chancellor, Sir Raymond West—(applause)—whose term of office would expire after a stated short period. Would it be proper for them, on Sir Raymond West or such other men leaving India, to ask them to sever their connection with the University?

Dr. Da Gama seconded the amendment, which, after some discussion, was carried.

REMOVAL OF A FELLOW.

Dr. R. N. Khory proposed an amendment in section 19, which states:—"The Governor of Bombay in Council may, at the request of the Senate, on a vote of not less than two-thirds of the members present at a meeting convened for the purpose, remove a fellow of the University from his office of fellow; and as soon as such order is notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the person so removed shall cease to be a fellow." Dr. Khory moved that for the word "two-thirds" the word "three-fourths" be substituted. In a question of such vital importance as the removal of a fellow, a larger number of votes was very advisable.

Mr. V. A. Modak seconded the amendment, which was carried by a narrow majority.

SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Hon. Mr. Latham moved a series of amendments in section 20, which stood in the name of Professor Oxenham. Section 20, says:—"The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to further the purposes hereinbefore assigned to the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law, or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the constitution, rights, and duties of faculties, the composition, election, and functions of the Syndicate or other executive council of the University, and touching the institutions and also the professors or teachers who shall be qualified to instruct candidates for degrees or for the preliminary examinations, the courses of instruction to be given by them, and the condition to be satisfied by the said institutions, professors, and teachers; and touching the behaviour and diligence of candidates for degrees or holders of emoluments from the University in any institution, or studying under any professor or teacher recognised by the University; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for degrees, and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and the examination for degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for honours and the granting of marks of honour for a higher proficiency in the different branches of literature, science, and art; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for degrees to be conferred by the same; provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to, and shall have received the approval of the Governor of Bombay in Council. (2) The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and fellows, when duly convened and assembled for exercising their powers and functions under this Act, shall be termed the Senate." Mr. Latham moved that after the words "and touching the" the words "recognition of" be inserted; that the words "and also the professors or teachers who shall be deemed" be omitted; that the words "the courses of instruction to be given by them and the conditions to be satisfied by the said institution, professors, and teachers" be omitted; that the words "candidates for degrees or" be omitted; that the words "or studying under any professor or teacher" be omitted; that after the word "degrees" the words "and the behaviour to be observed by them" be inserted; and that clause 2 be omitted. Mr. Latham said that a number of modifications had been suggested by the select committee in connection with a possible increase of the functions of the University by the institution of University professorships. The committee were of opinion that any reference to professors, which might possibly be construed also of college professors, would be inexpedient and was unnecessary, inasmuch as the University had full powers of control in regard to all its own affairs. The question of the behaviour and diligence of students generally was felt to be a matter for college discipline only; and it was held by the committee that, in this as in all similar matters, the independence of the colleges should remain untouched. The committee, therefore, recommended that the power of legislation in regard to the behaviour and diligence of students should be exercised only in the case of the holders of emoluments from the University; and that only the general behaviour of the whole body of the students in matters outside the existing college discipline should be taken charge of by the University. The select committee had adopted this view from what had been stated before them by the representatives of the different colleges in the presidency. They were unanimous on the point of the inexpediency of giving the University control over the colleges. The University of Oxford, and from what Mr. Latham knew the University of Cambridge also, did not seek to exercise such control as was proposed in the original section. He objected entirely to the University interfering with the course of study or the discipline in colleges.

Mr. W. E. Hart, in seconding the amendment, said: Because Mr. Birdwood's argument in favour of the original section seemed to be that it was so delightfully vague that it might mean anything, while the effect of Mr. Latham's amendment was so to cut it down that it must mean something. (Laughter.) Mr. Birdwood hoped that in time the University would expand to the dimensions of his section. (Laughter.) This reminded the speaker of another anecdote about an Irish college, which he would take the leave of the Senate to tell. (Laughter and applause.) (Mr. Birdwood:—I hope the story is a true one, this time.) But he would preface it with the appearance that to his own knowledge it was absolutely true. (Laughter and applause.) There once came to the Foyle College, at Derby, a little new boy attired in a pair of bright blue trousers many sizes too large for him. In after years that little boy became a very eminent member of the Indian Civil Service and a member of the Secretary of State's Council. But in those days he was small and tearful, and when chaffed beyond endurance about the size of his breeches, he sobbed out "The taylor said I'd thrive!" meaning, he hoped some day to grow up to the size of his garments. (Loud laughter.) In the same way the speaker supposed that Mr. Birdwood—without the tears—hoped the University would "thrive" so as some day to fit the breeches he had provided for it in his 20th section. (Renewed laughter.)

At a late hour, on the motion of Mr. Justice Birdwood, seconded by Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, the Senate adjourned till 5-15 p.m. to-day.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NEW MODY BUNDER.

YESTERDAY morning, at about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in a large cadjan shed within the railings of the Port Trust ground, at New Mody Bunder, belonging to the Port Trust, where a large quantity of bags of rice and other grain, together with a large number of bales of gunny belonging to Bombay merchants were stored, and which was erected about two years ago by the Port Trust to meet the increased demand of trade. On the alarm being raised the steam-fire engines from the several fire brigade stations at the Fort, Pydownes and Byculla, together with the steam-fire engine belonging to the Port Trust, immediately repaired to the spot; but owing to a strong south-westerly breeze prevailing at the time the whole shed were in one mass of flames before the fire engines arrived. Mr. E. C. Watkins, Inspector of the Port Trust, who was the first on the spot with a large number of Port Trust labourers, used every endeavours to prevent the fire from spreading to the adjoining Port Trust sheds where a larger quantity of grain and other articles were stored, and his efforts proved successful. Superintendents Smith, MacDermots, Crummy and a large number of the Bombay constabulary force were also present together with Mr. Dunwyne, the Dock Superintendent, and his staff, who rendered every possible assistance. The fire was got under control within an hour of the occurrence, and by 6 a. m. it was completely extinguished. The origin of the fire is not known, and the damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 51,967, including the value of the shed, which is estimated at Rs. 2,000. The property destroyed belong to Trieum Jeevandass and twenty-three other grain merchants, which however has been insured by the owners.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 17TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, with the English mails of the 17th August, arrived in harbour at 8 p.m., yesterday. The following is the list of passengers:—

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"AGENTS WANTED."

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medow Street, Fort, below Mr. Nusserwanjee Manekjee Petit's office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs in gilt frame, Brussel carpets, &c., &c., the property of Dr. Maxwell.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, September 3, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF OLD BOILERS, IRON SADDLE, BACK, Barge, Boats, Crab Winches, Pumps, Water Meters, wood, &c.
Under instructions from Captain E. C. Solsbury, R. E; Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, th undersigned will sell by Public Auction, On TUESDAY, the 11th inst, at 2 p.m. at the Defence yard, near old Gunpowder Works Bunder, Mazagon the following old Plant, Tools, and stores, viz. Iron Saddle, back Barge, Boats, Crab Winches, Pumps, water Meters, Traversing Jack, W. I. Boilers, Night soil Tanks, Tools, vice C. I. Liver boxes, Trucks, Trolleys, Rails, C. I Chairs, Copper, Compass, Levelling Staff, Iron Rope, Door hutter weather frames, Posts Rafters, Bamboos, old Wood, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, September 3, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd September, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—
15 bales grey shirtings,
5 " " jacconets.
5 " " dhoties.
6 cases chints prints.
3 " " gagrapat.
3 bales white scarves.
5 bales each 200 Melton shawls.
2 cases T red cambrics.
3 bales grey drills.
25 " "
1 case blackcoating.
10 cases scarlet color.
1 case 14 sets Bone shirt studs and solitaires.
1 case 30 do. Cricket belts.
26 " Pilsener beer in quarts.
9 " " in pints.
40 " each 3 dozen quarts Lager beer.
46 boxes Malcolm Nice and Co.'s Spanish port in quarts.
10 " Chauvet Freres' champagne in quarts.
10 " " " in pints.
3 cases Axles of well-known English make.
10 hogsheads Younger's beer.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. E. Jones and Co-
F T E G & Co. 782—1 case coffin furniture ex ss Clan Graham.
By order of Amerchand Bhaichand and on account and at the risk of Jetha Jadhowjee.
3 cases dyed shirtings 39 yards.
On account and at the risk of the Indentor Mahomedally Ebrahim Feerkhan.
24 rolls iron wire netting ex s.s. clan Macgregor.
50 dozen new patent handle shovels ex s.s. Bulgaria.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hansraj Haridas—
H H 13 1 case nets, ex s.s. Roumania.
" 18 1 " ex s.s. Werneth Hall.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Sewdatral Gunneshdas—
P G 2721 24 4 cases prints, ex s. s. Werneth Hall.
" 3609 11-3, " " "
" " At 2 P.M.
1 handsome new Victoria, with removeable coachbox.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 strong circular-front brougham.
1 handsome strong mail-phaeton.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

ITALIAN WINES, &c., FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd Sept. at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. P. Cassenello, the mortgagor.
1½ cask vermouth.
5 " Italian claret "Monserrato."
4 " " "Capri."
1 " Marsalla wine.
19 cases each 1 doz. duarts claret.
14 " " 1 " " Monserrato.
4 " " 1 " " Marsalla.
6 doz. quarts sparkling Moscato.
4 " " " Barbera.
15½ " " Bookale.
29 " pints "
2 cask walnuts.
1 bag hazelnuts.
2 cases pickles.
1 " 2 doz. tins anchovies in oil.

SALE OF BAR IRON.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun-Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Gun Carriage Factory, TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th September, at 2 p.m.
A quantity of surplus issues of bars, about 300 cwts.
In lots to suit all classes of purchasers.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, September 3, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 1.

CONSOLS were ⅛th per cent. lower in London yesterday at 99⅛; but all other financial quotations, with the exception of that for Paris Exchange on London, which was rather higher at Francs 25·40, come unchanged, Silver being still worth 42 1-16d. per oz. The Indian Council made an extra sale of a lakh of Bills on Bombay at 1s. 4 5-32d., which is 1-16d. more than they obtained at the regular allotments on Wednesday. In addition to the £60,000 in Specie coming to Bombay, as mentioned yesterday, £10,000 worth of Silver goes to Calcutta.

There had been no further change in Wheat or Seeds, prices of which are quoted the same all round as on Wednesday; but Coffee was 1s. per cwt. dearer for Mid-Plantation in a firm market. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom, estimated yesterday at 1,770,000 quarters, had thus increased since the previous Friday by 90,000 quarters.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening, the day's sales having again reached 12,000 bales, including, however, only half the previous day's proportion of Surats, at 500 bales. Spot prices were unmoved; but in American Arrivals there was an advance of 3-64d. in Aug.-Sept. deliveries, of 1-32d. in Sept.-Oct., and of 1-16d. in all the more distant positions.

Thursday's New York telegram only came to hand to-day, and reports an advance of 3-16 cents. in ready Mid-Uplands at 11 1-16 cents, and the trifling rise of one point in November futures, at 9·45 cents. Yesterday's message makes no change in the spot price, but quotes December futures at 9·53 cents, the closing rate for November having been 9 points higher than on Thursday, at 9·54 cents.

The Manchester Market had been firmer, but with not much doing, and we notice no change in any of the quotations usually wired.

The weekly figures wired from Liverpool disclose rather more activity in that market, the total sales having been 6,000 bales more than for the previous week, at 55,000; but the amount taken by the trade and forwarded shows, at 79,030 bales the large increase of 32,000 bales. The total stock had further decreased by 41,000 bales, and, as it stood yesterday, was 148,000 bales lower than it was at this time last year, and 72,000 less as against 1886. The stock of Surats was 2,000 bales less than last week, at 74,000 bales. In the total visible supply a further falling off of 70,000 bales appears; while of East Indian Cotton there were 19,000 bales less in sight, comparing the present figures of total supply with those for the two previous years, as given below in our usual statement, we find a deficiency of 340,000 bales and 150,000 bales, respectively; and in East Indian Cotton the estimated deficiency is 263,000 bales compared with last year, and 105,000 bales as against 1886.

The statistical position of the staple is undoubtedly strong, and would seem to favour higher ideas of price in the near future; but it is noteworthy that ready Mid-Uplands is already 5-16d. per lb. dearer in Liverpool, than it was at this time last year, and 11-16d. higher than in 1886; and the latest news from Manchester, as chronicled above, is not without significance, as indicating the probable effect upon consumption of any further upward movement in the price of Cotton in Liverpool.

Turning to the American figures we find that the total Receipts at the United States Ports show for the season 1887-8 an increase of 281,000 bales compared with the previous season, and of 164,000 bales as against 1885-6, while the figures are higher than for any year since 1882-3, when they reached some 6,020,000 bales. The stock of Cotton at the United States Ports had increased during the past week by 8,000 bales, and as it stood yesterday, was not far short of 100,000 bales heavier than at this time last year.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	24,000	33,000	13,000
" exports to U. K.	15,000	16,000	7,000
" " Continent	4,000	1,000	5,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,567,000	5,286,000	5,403,000
" Cent.	1,812,000	2,609,000	2,743,000
" Stock in the Ports "	180,000	84,000	167,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 31st ult. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Total supply of all kinds	870,000	1,210,000	1,090,000
" Surats	217,000	480,000	322,000
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	384,000	532,000	456,000
" London	16,000	37,000	22,000
American Afloat	20,000	40,000	30,000
East Indian "	20,000	36,000	60,000
	440,000	645,000	568,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 13-16d.	5¼d.	5¼d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4¼d.	3¼d.	3 13-16d.
Difference	1 9-16d.	1¾d.	1 5-16d.

There has been no increase of demand for ready Cotton in our local market to-day, and we have again to report a small business in the basis of previous rates. The principal item is a lot of about 300 bales of Karanja, which changed hands at Rs. 214; the other transactions reported being a few hundred bales of Barsee and Mowa taken at Rs. 209 and Rs. 207, respectively. Prices for contracts in the next crop are firm, and somewhat higher rates are again quoted in some cases. We hear that "Good" Bengals have been booked for January delivery, at Rs. 164½ per candy, "Fully Good" and "Fine" being quoted at Rs. 174, and Rs. 184, respectively. A European firm is reported to have contracted to buy a line of "Good" Bhownuggur at Rs. 197, for May delivery; and there are now takers of Broach for March, at Rs. 226, but no sellers at that rate. "Good" Jalgaum March contracts have been offering at Rs. 194 per candy.

WHEAT.—An active enquiry has continued to be felt in this market, and transactions have been upon a considerable scale again to-day; but no change has taken place in prices, and we repeat our quotations of yesterday all round.

SEEDS are still in but limited demand, and a moderate business only has been passing in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*; but the tone of the market may be called steady at previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,604 bales.
Wheat	50,562 cwt.
Linseed	10,605 "
Rapeseed	12,570 "
Poppyseed	1,590 "

FREIGHTS.—We call the tone of the market rather quieter to-day, and no fresh engagements of importance have transpired; but rates have not given way at all, and we make no change in our last quotations.

EXCHANGE opened a shade quieter than at closing yesterday, but with rates very steady for both Bank and Private Paper, and a few ready and forward sales have been reported at our quotations for the latter; but there appears to have been no enquiry for Bank Paper to-day for either ready or forward delivery. The tone of the market was still steady at closing, the follwiong rates being quoted:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4d.	1s. 4 5-32d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4¼ d.	1s. 4¼d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32d.	1s. 4 7-32d. "
Credits do	1s. 4 5-16d.	1s 4 5-16d. to 11-32d. "
France	1·72½	1·72½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day at last evening's closing rates, say 100 13-16 for Money, and 100 11-16 for the Account, with buyers at those rates on both lines 104¾ is still quoted, nominally for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES have been quiet generally, and we have few changes in Mill Scrip to note this evening. Swadeshi and Victoria are Rs. 15 higher than quoted in our last list; Colaba Land and Mill have advanced Rs 10, and Queen Rs. 5; Manockji Petit are Rs. 2½ higher; City of Bombay have declined Rs. 5. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2½ lower. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 50 higher for the first issue, and Rs. 15 up for the second. Kemp and Co. have advanced Rs. 3.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Hæmorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of hæmorrhoids.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SETNA.—September 1, at Chundunwady, Bai Humbaiji, the beloved mother of Mr. Somanji Merwanji Setna, and daughter of Peshutunji Bhanja. The third day Oothamna ceremony will take place this (Monday) evening at Hormusji Wadia's Fire Temple, Chundunwady.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1888.

It is certainly a matter deserving of gratulation that an Act for the protection of Wild Birds and Game passed by the Supreme Council last year has not met with opposition and resistance such as proved fatal to a similar measure on more restricted lines introduced not long before in the Bombay Legislative Council. The Bill to ensure a close time for birds in this Presidency was encountered by strenuous resistance on the ground that the aboriginal tribes who haunted the jungles would be deprived of one of their means of livelihood during two or three months of the year. The objection was plausible and ingenious, and it proved fatal to the Bill, but it was founded on a sentimental and unreal view of the facts. Without a close time in the breeding season there is great danger of the extirpation of birds and small game, and it is in the interests of those who in part subsist on their skill in snaring or shooting birds that there should be some birds left to snare. The danger to be averted is the more real, because the birds in the breeding season are caught in nets wholesale. The forests were becoming depopulated. However, Act XX of 1887, passed by the Governor-General's Council, gives to the local Governors the power to apply its provisions to such territories as may need them. The *Quarterly Review* is of opinion that the enactment of this law marks a notable era in the progress of western thought and civilization in India. This might appear to be an exaggerated view of the importance of the measure, if we had not such recent experience of the strength of the opposition to similar legislation in the most advanced of the Presidencies. That such a law, extending over India, has not been passed before it was needed, may be admitted. The Commissioner of Sind reported the destruction of 30,000 black partridges in one week in the northern districts of that province, owing to the demand for the plumage of the *francolinus vulgaris* for ladies' hats. The pheasants, whose plumage was equally sought after, have been nearly driven out of the Himalayas. The Matoora pheasant and wood-fowl in Eastern Bengal have been subjected to the same system of indiscriminate slaughter. Game birds whose breeding places are in India have enjoyed no immunity even during the breeding season, and there has been a marked diminution of their numbers. One result has been a proportionate increase in the multitude of insects which prey on the crops. The Government of the Punjab stated that the European demand for the plumage of birds which destroy grubs and insects has done great mischief to the rural population. Insectivorous birds are especially provided for under the Act for the Protection of Wild Birds and Game. The migratory birds which have their breeding places in Central Asia, and round the great lakes in Tibet, escape the particular danger to which Indian birds appear likely to succumb. Snipe, duck, widgeon and teal, cranes and wild-geese come southwards over India in countless numbers on the approach of the Arctic winter, which makes their breeding places uninhabitable for the time being. They return to their northern haunts when the Indian cold weather approaches its close. Colonel Kinloch, in his work on Large Game Shooting in Tibet, the Himalayas and Northern India, speaks with enthusiasm of the Indian Empire as affording a variety of sport exceeding that to be found in any other country of the world. The sportsman in India has access to game which is the produce of the extremes of Arctic and tropical climates. The fact that Tibet is the breeding ground of millions of birds which are found throughout India in the cold weather is of considerable interest. The ardent sportsman whom we have just named speaks with rapture of the wonderfully tinted hills of Tibet, seen through the medium of an atmosphere compared with which that of Italy is foggy. From that country, the mean elevation of which is 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, comes a great portion of the wild birds which European sportsmen look for in India. The birds which breed in India and dwell in this country all the year round are to be preserved, not in the interests of European sportsmen, but in the interests of the Indian ryots, who suffer so much from the ravages of locusts and other pests.

The provisions of the new law may be applied by the Provincial Governments for the protection of game other than birds wherever that course may seem to be advisable. In the year 1879, an Act was passed for the preservation of wild elephants, which were being exterminated for the sake of their tusks. The principle of protecting wild animals was thereby established. Elephants do not breed in captivity, and the supply needed for military and other purposes can only be kept up by allowing a considerable number to remain in security in the remote jungle. Bisons and nilgbais are likely to disappear if they be not protected in the breeding season; the nilghai is at least equal to antelope as edible game, and in certain districts it would be reasonable to secure to all such animals a close time. Most good sportsmen would concur in a recommendation that Government should also apply the provisions of the Act in favour of nobler game. Mr. Inverarity could without doubt show cause for a close time which would give further opportunity for the study of the ways of the tiger in his native jungle. But it is not at all in the interest of sport, properly so called, that the Game Law for India has been passed. Most recent returns show that tigers in India killed in the year 1886, 928 human beings, while of tigers there were killed, by fair means and foul, 1,464. The balance is not so heavily against the tigers that they can claim special exemption from reprisals during their breeding-season. Leopards killed in the same year only 194 persons, the expiation exacted being the slaughter of 4,051 of their own number, for which the Government gave a reward of Rs. 70,632. The tiger-slayers only received Rs. 48,000. Wolves slew 222 of the human enemy, while of themselves were killed 6,725, the reward paid for which was Rs. 24,138. The wolves have decidedly the worst of it. Not so the wild elephants, of which the number killed was seven, while they killed 57 men. Bears killed 113, and lost 1,168. The hyænas were the most unsuccessful, killing only 24, while they lost of their own number 1,650. In the tables 1,169 victims are ascribed to "other animals." Jackals, especially in Bengal, have a habit of waiting for the house-wife to go to the well, and then sneaking in and taking a child by the back of the neck, and carrying him off to the hungry whelps, who do not leave a trace of the poor little victim. It is curious to observe that the Bengalis come very badly out of all encounters with beasts and snakes. Thus in that province tigers slew 580 human beings, while only 245 tigers were killed. In the Presidency of Bombay where the tigers killed eight people, 97 tigers were slain. In Bengal snakes slew 10,388 victims, and only 31,284 snakes were destroyed, for which the rewards amounted to Rs. 3,889; while in Bombay, human victims were 1,206, but the slaughter of snakes amounted to 266,921, for a reward of Rs. 5,627. Evidently tigers and snakes have a more vindictive population to deal with in Bombay than in Bengal. There is reason to believe that the number of victims of wild animals set down in the returns as 22,417 is incomplete. In the jungles and in the remoter parts of the country many disappear of whose fate the authorities hear nothing. The extension of the area of cultivation is gradually circumscribing the haunts of beasts of prey, which are, besides, being thinned down under the influence of the Government rewards. Mr. Simpson, a retired Bengal civilian, in his Letters speaks of two sporting indigo planters, one of whom killed a thousand tigers up to date, while the other had killed over four-hundred. In the year 1886 the native professional tiger-slayers killed 1,000 for their share. Stripes is dying hard. The day will come when the last cub will be as eagerly bid for as a dodo's egg.

The progress of civilisation will inevitably crush out of existence birds and animals which do not enjoy the protection of the law. Noxious wild animals are *hors la loi*, and they must die the death, albeit they die game. To the cultivator their disappearance will be an immense boon. The number of cattle in the returns for 1886 as killed by wild beasts was 55,103. The Government take no account of such unconsidered trifles as sheep and goats. It is probable that for every ox or buffalo killed by wild beasts a dozen sheep or goats disappear, and are no more heard of. The cattle of the Indian cultivator have also an enemy in the snake, which, fortunately, has a wholesome dread of the cloven hoof, and tries to keep out of the way. Cattle killed by snake-bites are returned at 2,514. The number is inconsiderable compared to the same total 22,134 human beings who perished through snake-bite. It is very evident that the snakes are more interested in getting out of the way of cattle than in avoiding the footsteps of the unshod native. Europeans enjoy a practical immunity from snake-bite, their heavy booted tread giving warning of their approach, and thick leather, though not impervious to the fang, sufficing somehow to intercept the poison. The cloth and lining of European clothes also afford a degree of protection which the thinly clad native lacks. The Madras Government can afford no rewards for killing snakes, and the return of snakes killed is 255, as against 1,492 deaths from snake-bite. In Bombay 266,921 snakes were killed for a reward of Rs. 9,727. The number of deaths from snake-bite was 1,206, nearly as many as in Madras, where the Government save their money and let the snakes live. So far as cattle are concerned the expenditure of money on the endeavour to keep down the number of snakes could scarcely be regarded as profitable, for the snakes keep out of the way. They avoid human beings also when they have any warning of their approach; the women in Bengal are the chief victims, because they go out of doors in the dusk of the early morning to the wells, and the snakes being trodden on turn and kill. According to a calculation which it would be interesting to verify, there are three snakes for every square yard of territory in British India: it is therefore a question worth considering whether any expenditure of money in rewards can appreciably diminish the number of snakes and the danger to life from their fangs. They are indisputably ten times as deadly to humankind as all the beasts of prey in the country, and the prospect of extirpating them is far more remote. For them no Act of the Viceroy's Legislative Council need secure a close time.

It would be well if men who write as Sir Samuel Baker and others find it so easy to do, that the Empire is going to the mischief, would consider that there were prophecies of evil in the world before their time to which events have played false. In the Personal Reminiscences of Sir Frederick Pollock there is a letter dated the 11th April, 1848, in which that cool-headed lawyer congratulated himself and his friends that "yesterday has passed off, and we still enjoy the blessings of our Constitution." He writes as one who has been delivered from the imminent peril of universal shipwreck, because the Chartists had threatened to proceed in a body to deliver a monster petition to the House of Commons in favour of the Six Points, most of which have been since conceded by Conservative Ministries. This vivid sense of a great deliverance was the reaction from immense and wholly groundless forebodings, of which it gives the measure. But it is even more instructive to note what the writer goes on to tell his correspondent as to the apprehensions and resolves of the Government of that day. With an overwhelming force of military police and specials at their command it was seriously contemplated to precipitately transfer Parliament from Westminster to Windsor! "The Government arrangements," wrote Mr. Pollock who had the command of five hundred specials, including fifty medical students, for the protection of Russell Square and Bloomsbury,—"were admirable and most comprehensive. In addition to what you will see in the papers I may add that printed placards were ready and distributed, to be published if necessary in every quarter of London, suited for various emergencies; and it is said that measures were taken for proroguing Parliament and resummoning it at Windsor, if their sitting in London could not be continued conveniently." Forty years have since elapsed, and Parliament still sits in Westminster, although considerable changes have been made in the nature and extent of the blessings of our Constitution. Looking back at the Tenth of April some through the vista of forty eventful years, we see how small a space it fills in our annals. It will probably be the same with these anxieties which so disturb the Bakers and the Vamberys who now see the shadow of the Great Bear on the horizon, and can scarce repress their fears of what may happen if we do not go forward to Herat to hasten the hour of our encountering that shaggy animal in the flesh.

The letter to Sir Syed Ahmed in which Mr. Syed Hussain Belgrami declares his adhesion to the Indian Patriotic Association is a pronouncement against the National Congress which adds perceptibly to the intellectual strength of the movement. Mr. Syed Hussain is as uncompromising as Sir Syed Ahmed, and, we may add with due apologies, as the Qazi of Bombay. If his protest has any large influence upon native opinion it will be because he endeavours to raise the question from the lower plane of Mahomedan versus Hindu controversy to the higher ground on which the interests of Hindus and Mahomedans alike can be consulted. And that there are many who are prepared to co-operate with him on that ground is evident from the opposition to the Congress which has lately manifested itself in Northern India outside the Mahomedan community. This is an intelligible position, and if Mr. Syed Hussain is right in his view concerning the subversive tendency of the Congress movement Hindus have as much reason for distrusting it as their Mussalman neighbours. It would be quite worth while for the champions of the Congress to take up the challenge that this most intellectual amongst the Mahomedan leaders has thrown down to them. On some points they would have no difficulty in showing that he has not very accurately represented the aims of the Congress. They have nowhere, so far as we know, [claimed that questions of peace and war should be decided by the depositories of a national mandate in any Indian Parliament of the future, though they have asked for what has always seemed to us the fantastic privilege of being permitted to carry arms as Volunteers. Nor, we suppose, would they admit that their claim that the Budget should be submitted to the enlarged Legislative Councils "for consideration"—that is the word—can be accurately described as taxation by popular vote. Their claims, indeed, have not gone so far as the abolition of the Viceroy's and the Governor's veto, though they ask that Monsieur Veto, as the Jacobins were calling it in France just a century ago, should be submitted to the ultimate judgment of an impossible committee of revision in the House of Commons. Such a letter as Mr. Syed Hussain's should provoke the Congress and its friends to a literary activity in which they have been wanting of late. Many things are more unlikely than that the opposition to the Congress—not by any means an unhealthy thing in itself—will exercise a modifying influence upon the proceedings of the promoters. When a critic comes forward to show cause against the practicability of grafting the representative system upon an Oriental society, but admitting that there is an advantage in the Government being "put into possession of the views and wishes of the people," the opposing parties are within measurable distance of a common meeting point. That the Government are, as a matter of fact, put as fully into possession of unofficial ideas as they ought to be is, however, a proposition which would be disputed from by many people who take a very discriminating view of the claims of the Congress. Would the Indian Patriotic Association, at the same time that they are endeavouring to put public opinion in England into possession of the truth about India, take equal pains to inform the Government about the needs of the country? If they would, even Sir Syed Ahmed and Mr. Dadabhoi Naoroji might find a common object to which to direct their efforts.

CONSIDERABLE progress was made at Poona on Saturday with the cross-examination of witnesses in the first of the two charges against Hanmantrao which are being investigated by the District Magistrate. Mr. Pense stated that Bhimbai first gave the information to Government which led to the secret inquiry, and that although Mr. Crawford objected to it, conside ring the man his enemy, Bhimbai had been emplo yed on special duty in connection with the case ever since. Dabir, under cross-examination, did not depart from his story as to the negotiations for his promot ion, and admitted that several barkoons, his seniors, and who were well qualified for the post, had been superseded when he was promoted mamlatdar of Amalner. Sathbai was also cross-exami ned, and the court rose at 5 o'clock, adjourning till to-day. It is probable that the hearing of the case will not be concluded for another fortnight.

THE *Makratta* hears that the Chief of Bhor has had an

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HONORS FOR THE FISHERIES TREATY.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Sir Charles Tupper has been created a Baronet, Sir Lionel Sackville West has been appointed Grand Cross of Saint Michael and Saint George, and minor honors have been conferred on others concerned in the negotiations connected with the Fisheries Treaty.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES CONVENTION.

The Sugar Bounties Convention has been signed by all the Powers represented at the Conference with the exception of Brazil, Denmark, France, and Sweden, who reserve their signatures until all the producing countries have signed. The Convention comes into force in September 1891, and will last for a period of ten years.

CONGRESS AND THE FISHERIES TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.

A Bill has been presented to Congress granting the powers for making reprisals on Canada in the sense of President Cleveland's late message to Congress.

REVOLT AT LORENZO MARQUEZ.

NATAL, Aug. 30.

The Portuguese troops stationed at Lorenzo Marquez have mutinied, and a force of Marines has been landed from a Portuguese man-of-war to quell the disturbance. The mutineers are barricaded, and a fight is expected.

The British Consul there has ordered the presence of a man-of-war for the protection of British subjects.

THE MUTINY AT LORENZO MARQUEZ.

NATAL, Aug. 31.

Order has been restored at Lorenzo Marquez without bloodshed. The man-of-war ordered there by the British Consul has been stopped.

ZULULAND.

General Smyth and staff are returning to Durban from Zululand.

THE PREJAVALSKY EXPEDITION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 31.

The expedition to Central Asia, under Colonel Prejavalsky, has started.

EMIGRATION TO BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Sept. 2.

Mr. Nolan, who came here in connexion with the emigration schemes, leaves on Wednesday. The main features of what he has arranged are the encouragement of emigration by grants of land along the Mandalay railway to capitalists willing to cultivate indigo, sugar, or other products, employing labourers, ninety per cent. of whom must be Indians, and by granting reduced passages under a clause in the contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company. The Government, by paying Rs. 16,000 annually, can send any number of deck passengers at five rupees instead of ten, as now.

BURMA NEWS.

A Rangoon pilot, named Warburton, committed suicide on Friday evening by jumping off the pilot brig at the mouth of the river. The cause of the act is believed to be family troubles.

Kan Hlaing, a supporter of Choungwa, a pretender, whose head-quarters are on the borders of the Bhamo district, is reported to have attacked Seetaw in the Bhamo district, where he killed ten men, and burnt the village.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

The Fine Arts Exhibition was opened yesterday afternoon by Sir Charles Elliott in the Town Hall, the same rooms being used as last year. The total number of exhibits is larger than last year, which is gratifying, as no professionals are among the exhibitors. Lord and Lady Dufferin and Sir Charles and Lady Lyall were among the audience, which was larger than usual.

In the opening address Sir Charles Elliott referred to the great help the exhibition had received from Bombay, and the prizes taken by the Bombay exhibitors; he also congratulated the Viceroy on the prize taken by Lady Helen Blackwood. He regretted to see only three pictures by native artists, but he did not doubt that native art, which could do so much, would develop in this direction also. One of the peculiar characteristics of an exhibition by amateurs was the feeling and good taste with which the subjects were chosen, and this characteristic was very apparent on the present occasion.

REJOICINGS AT JEYPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JEYPORE, Sept. 1.

Great rejoicings have taken place here on the ocasion of his Highness the Maharajah being invested on his birthday with the order of Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India. There was magnificent durbar in the Albert Hall, and an impressive speech was delivered by Colonel Walters, Agent to the Governor-General. A grand elephant procession passed through the city, and a dinner was given at the Residency in the evening.

To-night the Maharajah gives a banquet in the Albert Hall, with splendid fireworks and illuminations and nautches. The guests are Colonels Walters, Peacock, Jacob, and Mackenzie; Major Fraser; Dr. J. Pollen; Messrs. Stratton, Impey, and Trench; Doctors Adams and Park; the Misses Peacock, Mrs. and the Misses Stratton, Mrs. Torrens, and Mrs. Thatcher.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

The Maharaja of Jeypore was on Friday last invested by Colonel Walter with the Knight Grand Commandership of the Star of India. The ceremony was very grand.

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

It is thought very probable that Brigadier-General Stewart, commanding the Hyderabad [illegible] will accompany the Kabul Mission.

[illegible], Superintendent, Ishapore Factory, [illegible] home to study the manufacture [illegible] likely to be adopted in con-

POONA RACQUET MATCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 2.

A Racquet match, Old Cheltonians *VS.* Poona, was played on Saturday evening, Messrs. B. Russell and H. Gell representing the former, and Messrs. C. Barton and H. Kennedy the latter. The set consisted of the best players. Of the seven games, the Cheltonians, who were too strong for Poona, won four off the reel, thus winning the match.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

The following nine teams have entered for the Poona Polo Tournament:—The Bombay Gymkhana, Kirkee Gymkhana, Artillery Kirkee, Artillery Poona, Royal Fusiliers, Lancashire Fusiliers, Durham Light Infantry, 3rd Light Cavalry, and a team from Poona. The ties will be drawn to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Aug. 31.

The P. and O. Co's. s.s. Ganges, with outward English mails of 24th instant, left here for Bombay at 3 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, Aug. 31.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Amphitrite, from Trieste, left here this evening.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Sept. 1.

10 p.m.	79·9

SUNDAY, Sept. 2.

6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	82·3
2 p.m.	83·1
4 p.m.	83·4

FAMINE AND THE AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Excepting the scanty fall of rain at the commencement of the monsoon, we have had no rain in these districts for nearly the last three months. The season for sowing the khariff crops, which has hitherto been retarded for want of moisture, has now passed away, and if the drought continues for a month or so more the prospects for the rabi crops will be scarcely any better. The state of the weather at present does not show any indication of an immediate fall of rain, and thus the signs of the occurrence of famine in this district this year are clearly visible. The want of rain has already thrown the agriculturists in these districts into a pitiable condition. The little stock of food grains which a very small number of them possessed has been consumed by them during the last three months, and the majority, who were unfortunately without any such stock, managed to live up to this time by selling everything they had. The condition of their cattle is even worse; the price of fodder having increased nearly threefold during the last few days. In such a state of things it is impossible for the ryots to support themselves, not to say their cattle, unless they part with their fields, or the Government comes to their help. But their lands are quite unsaleable, even at reduced prices, at such a time, and as to the introduction of the Agriculturists' Relief Act had the effect of destroying their credit with the money-lenders, the ryots have no other resource but to depend solely upon what assistance the Government will afford them at such a critical juncture. Much as such a time of scarcity is to be regretted, its occurrence was earnestly desired by many, in order to afford the Government an opportunity to test the really evil tendency of the above Act, which they had hitherto disregarded. Before the passing of the Act in question, the money-lenders assisted, and even supported, the agriculturists at times of scarcity, partly from the motive of self-interest of recovering their previous debts, and partly from sympathy naturally resulting from the good relations which existed between them. But as that motive has been taken away by the provisions of the Relief Act, which have thrown insurmountable difficulties in the way of recovering their debts, and their sympathy has been estranged by the ryots taking undue advantage of the Act in eluding their equitable claims, the money-lenders will not only not help them in any way, but are most likely to take this opportunity to wreak vengeance upon them for the fradulent conduct which they have assumed towards them under the inducements afforded by the Act. Under these circumstances it justly becomes the duty of the Government, who have been the sole cause of breaking down the mutually good relations which existed between the sowkars and the ryots prior to the passing of the obnoxious Act, to devise a scheme beforehand for relieving the latter from the impending distress. The scope of relief will necessarily be very extensive, as the threatened scarcity will affect large districts, and will involve such a heavy expenditure as the Government, in their present financial condition, will be hardly able to meet. But if the Government, on the other hand, fail in their duty in alleviating the sufferings of the ryots in their present helpless state, they will be held responsible in case any deaths occur from starvation.

The working of the notorious Relief Act during the last seven years, and even in favorable seasons of that period, has proved more detrimental than advantageous to the agriculturists, for whose sole benefit it was specially enacted. The hopelessness of recovering their debts deters the sowkars from supplying the ryots with seeds or food grains, or advancing money for the purpose of buying bullocks and other indispensable things at the proper time, and therefore the latter cannot carry on seasonably their necessary agricultural operations as they used to do formerly. These ill-timed operations greatly interfere as a matter of course with the growth of the crops, and consequently the produce from their lands is decreasing every year. This unfavourable result, though indirect, can distinctly be observed by those who see the state of things with their own eyes. But the Government do not correctly perceive how the said Act affects the agriculturists injuriously, because they rely upon the statements of the district officers, who on their part get their information from their subordinates, whose reports are naturally coloured to suit the pre-conceived views of the higher authorities. This misconception, however, will soon vanish when the impending calamity completely reveals the evil consequences arising from the Relief Act, and forces them on the attention of the Government.

It is in the contemplation of Government to extend the Relief Act to other districts, but instead of taking such an objectionable step they should rather repeal it altogether, for which the agriculturists themselves will, I am sure, feel highly thankful. The desire of the Government to promote the material well-being of the poverty-stricken ryots is no doubt most laudable, but they are quite mistaken in their means for its accomplishment. The proper and most effectual remedy for it consists in providing two things, *viz.*, firstly, to put a limit by a legislative enactment upon the rate of interest—say, to nine per cent.—which the sowkars charge them, and, secondly, to reduce the assessment upon lands which has been increased by the revised settlement to its former level. If the Government is sincere and really intent upon advancing the interests of the agriculturists as they profess, they will lose no time in adopting the above measures or any others equally efficient. But if their ultimate aim is merely to secure more easily the payment of the heavily laid land revenue at the expense of the money-lenders, as appears from the arbitrary and rigorous procedure adopted for collecting that revenue, as well as from the encouragement given to the ryots for repudiating their debts by placing legal obstacles in the way of repaying them,—I say if their ultimate aim is such, then they should make their present policy more comprehensive by supplementing the Relief Act by a fresh enactment, empowering the ryots to raise money by other means in order to pay the land revenue. Such a course will have at least the merit of frankness.

A WELL-WISHER OF THE RYOTS.

Ahmednagar, August 31.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 17.

In spite of the vile weather we have actually had six warm and two hot days this Summer (!)—everybody who can get away has left town, some for the moors, others for the Continent, and the rest for the seaside. The political clubs are huge wildernesses. Belgravia is deserted. The big gooseberry season is at its height. Politics are tabooed. No one reads the papers. There is a rumour that Mr. Goschen has been making a great speech somewhere in the country; but probably this is an invention of the many. Mr. Chamberlain's letter to the *Times*, which we all expected would give Mr. Parnell his quietus, has fallen flat. Probably it would have done so even if the right hon. gentleman had been able to produce proofs of his charges against his skilful opponent. Considering what the letter is, and the circumstances under which it was written, the indifference of the mighty Democracy is, as the *Times* says of Mr. Parnell's last move, profoundly astonishing. What the cause is I cannot positively say. Is it due to the holiday fever, or does it mean that the Right Hon'ble Joseph, as his former friends and present enemies are constantly telling us, has ceased to be a great political force in the country? I heard some serious politicians discussing the question a day or two ago. One of them said that Mr. Chamberlain's strategic movement to the rear must be highly disastrous to his reputation. "So it would," pleasantly remarked another individual of the same persuasion, "if it had happened two years ago, when he had a reputation to lose." The old feeling of bitterness against the distinguished Radical leader has not, you will perceive from this, died out; indeed, it is, if anything, stronger than ever, and there is a serious disposition on the part of the Gladstonians to oppose his re-election for West Birmingham when the time comes round. Mr. Parnell's determination to sue the *Times* in the Scotch courts came as a surprise upon everybody, and the opinion, I fancy, of the majority of persons outside Nationalist circles is that he will not gain much by his tardy action. Still, it is generally admitted that Mr. Parnell is a dexterous tactician, and many people who do not share his political views express their belief that events will justify the course he has taken at the eleventh, perhaps I should say, the twelfth hour. There seems to be a doubt as to whether the case will come on at all. Mr. Parnell was probably advised beforehand by competent lawyers, but if what is stated be true there are technical objections which, if sustained, will render Mr. Parnell's proceedings north of the Tweed nugatory. The *Times*, for obvious reasons, is not anxious to fight out the matter in Edinburgh, and it is understood that Mr. Walter's legal representatives are now taking the necessary preliminary steps to abolish the plea of no jurisdiction. In any circumstances, the hearing of the suit instituted by Mr. Parnell against the *Times* cannot take place until after the Special Commission has entered upon its duties. It is assumed, however, that the indemnification provided for under the Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations) Act will not extend to legal proceedings in Scotland actually commenced before the Bill received the Royal sanction. If that is so the witnesses will have the uncomfortable feeling that a Damocles' sword is suspended above their heads, which may, if there is any foundation for the accusations made by the *Times*, be a great advantage to Mr. Parnell. The Irish party have shown their usual astuteness in securing the services of the well-known firm of Ely-place solicitors, and Mr. George Lewis has taken up the case with his accustomed energy, even foregoing his annual holiday for the sake of his clients. It seems to be pretty certain that Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Reid, Mr. Lockwood, and Mr. Asquith will appear for Mr. Parnell and his friends, but nothing is known for certain as to who will represent the *Times*. It is taken for granted that Sir Henry James, whose conduct throughout the discussions on the Commission Bill was most discreet, will be one of the counsels employed on Mr. Walter's behalf, but it is rumoured that the Attorney-General has had enough of the business, and has begged to be excused from accepting a brief from the authors of "Parnellism and Crime." Beyond the fact that they have given instructions to their solicitors to commence proceedings against their journalistic assailant but little is known of the actions of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., and Mr. Redmond, M.P., against the *Times*. It is understood that they will not go to Scotland, but content themselves with the English High Court of Judicature. Cynical Unionists are asking whether Messrs. T. P. O'Connor and Redmond have overcome their distrust of London juries! The *Star*, which may be supposed to reflect the views of one of these gentlemen, indignantly denies that legal proceedings have been taken in order to save them from the disagreeable task of appearing before the Commission. If anybody said that he must be a very ignorant person, for of course the persons concerned will have to attend the inquiry entrusted to the three commissioners, whatever action may be taken elsewhere to prove the *Times* guilty of publishing forgeries. That Mr. Parnell never wrote the letters of which we have heard so much is quite beyond doubt according to the members of the Liverpool Reform Club, who have already started a Parnell Defence Fund. If the fund is proceeded with, no doubt it will be a large one; but it would be larger if its promoters waited until the end of the inquiry. Perhaps they share the opinion of those who predict that the investigation will last "for years," in which case they cannot be blamed for not deferring their appeal for subscriptions from those who believe in the innocence of Mr. Parnell and his Parliamentary colleagues.

The adjourned meeting of the Deccan Mining Company on Monday was not precisely harmonious, but it was less turbulent than the proceedings of the previous week seem to have been. The shareholders present were good-humoured, though they did not—I mean the majority—conceal their feelings with regard to Mr. Watson, and if the latter gentleman had maintained an unconciliatory attitude there would probably have been a serious row—as that word is understood in the city. Mr. Batten, who does not shine as chairman of a rather excited meeting of shareholders, and who had frequently to be pinned by your former fellow-citizen, Mr. Winter, was not supported on this occasion by the Nawab Mahdi Hasan, and Lord Lawrence was also conspicuous by his absence. In my last letter I ventured to express a doubt as to whether the Nizam was still a shareholder, and therefore entitled to have a representative on the Board. The same point was raised, I think, by Sir Roper Lethbridge, and Mr. Winter promptly produced the register showing that the Nizam's Government still stood on the books of the Company as holders of 3,750 shares. The Chairman created considerable amusement by stating that the Hyderabad State had impounded Abdul Huk's shares, and that if they succeeded in their action against him they would have both the money and the shares. The result of the poll on the question of adjournment until the 15th of October was as follows:—For the amendment—shareholders present, 5,870; proxies, none. Against the amendment—shareholders present, 24,422; proxies, 16,214; total 40,636. Although the shareholders were advised by an influential daily paper to recall their proxies from Mr. Watson, it was hardly to be expected that all of them would or could in the short time at their disposal adopt the suggestion. According to Sir Julian Goldsmid, 7,000 proxies were withdrawn after the meeting last week, and this fact seemed to come as an unwelcome surprise to some of the gentlemen sitting at the directors' table, to whom it was apparently previously unknown. But equally, if not more significant, was the fact mentioned by Mr. Germaid, the energetic leader of the Opposition, if I may so style him, that of the shareholders who voted in person that day 72 were in favour of the amendment "against Watson" as one gentleman every now and then reminded the meeting, while only 14 voted against, and most of the latter were concessionairgs. When the declaration of the poll had been announced, and Mr. Germaine had made his germain explanation, the Chairman proceeded to take the sense of the meeting on the adoption of the report and statement of accounts. The voting showed that the independent shareholders were in a large majority, 26 hands being held up for the motion and 41 against. The Chairman in his excitement declared the motion carried, but his attention was quickly called to the error, and he apologised to the meeting. Sir Julian Goldsmid's speech, modestly delivered from the back seats, was well received, and Sir Roper Lethbridge, who spoke from the front row, was also attentively listened to, though at a later period of the meeting he was rudely told that he only held one share, and that that was given to him. Sir Roper resented this—shall I call it impertinence—and explained that although his personal interest in the Company was, as he had stated at the previous meeting, infinitesimal, he was trustee of a company holding 150 shares. He was naturally a little put out, but it was rather weak of him to say that if Mr. Watson and that gentleman's solicitor, or bodyguard as someone in the meeting called him, objected he should decline to serve on the committee of shareholders proposed to be appointed for the purpose of confefring with Mr. Watson. Of course, Mr. Watson, or rather Mr. Watson's mouthpiece, said they should be satisfied with whoever was nominated by Sir Julian Goldsmid. Subsequently, when the names were being settled, Sir Roper emphatically declined to serve, and Mr. Germaine, who seemed especially unpopular with "Mr. Watson's friends," was chosen to fill the place of the hon. member for North Kensington. It was rather ludicrous to see Mr. Clements jumping up to answer for Mr. Watson whenever that gentleman was referred to. The meeting patiently stood this for some time, but they insisted on Mr. Watson reading himself the letter he addressed to Mr. Batten on the subject of a conference. When Mr. Watson sat down the irrepressible Mr. Clements was on his legs again. "I think I ought to add by way of explanation," he proceeded to say, when the sentence was cut short by an exclamation "Oh! sit down!" Mr. Watson (interposing): "Would you kindly listen to Mr. Clements for one moment?" (Laughter.) A shareholder observed: "We don't want to hear him," whereupon another replied: "Well, go out of the room." After this Mr. Clements was allowed to make his addendum in peace, until he began to talk about his imperative duty to Mr. Watson and to "these gentlemen," apparently being the poor concessionnaires, when some one shouted out "Bosh." A gentleman in the body of the meeting who announced himself as an independent holder of a hundred shares here interposed with one of the few references that were made to ulterior proceedings in reference to the concession. He expressed his desire to obtain from committing himself in any way to the report of the directors. The question was whether the directors had the power to be vendors and purchasers, and to pay £850,000 for the concession. A shareholder argued that as the accounts in which this transaction was included had been passed there was an end of the matter. Some one reminded him that this was before the facts were unknown, but he maintained that "nothing could be done with regard to past transactions," a judgment that naturally did not commend itself to the approval of the larger portion of the meeting. This champion of the concessionaires was somewhat badly treated by the Chairman, who compelled him to desist in order that the regular business might be proceeded with. Some active opposition to the Chairman's re-election was withdrawn at the suggestion of Sir Julian Goldsmid, but I noticed that about a dozen hands were held up against the motion. Mr. Winter's re-election excited more interest. Sir Julian Goldsmid, holding that it was desirable to introduce an independent element into the board, proposed Mr. Benjamin Scott as a director instead of Mr. Winter, but it was found that the motion could not be put, as the requisite fourteen days' notice had not been given. Twenty-three shareholders voted for Mr. Winter's re-election and thirty-five—not as the *Times* incorrectly says twenty-five—against. The result was by the aid of Mr. Watson's proxies reversed on a poll, the report also being voted by a large majority. The appointment of Sir Julian Goldsmid's committee took place at the end of the meeting and when Mr. Batten had left the chair. The opinion in the City, even among independent friends of Mr. Watson, was that he committed a serious blunder by his *non possumus* attitude at last week's meeting, especially in view of what took place on Monday. I may add, for the information of Mr. Winter's friends in Bombay, that in spite of all he has passed through he is in excellent health: in fact, I never saw him looking so well.

I have heard expressions of surprise in various quarters that the daily press, including the *Financial News*, has taken such little notice of the report of the Select Committee. Perhaps, like the *Economist* they are reserving their comments until the evidence has been published, and it must not be forgotten that none of the lay papers have followed your example in reporting the testimony of the various witnesses *in extenso* or even at any considerable length. Some of the financial weeklies are not so reticent as their daily contemporary. The *Bullionist*, for instance, describes the report as "a singularly lame affair," and points out that "through its long string of halting sentences there is manifest a dread of saying anything positive." The *Statist*, a higher authority, calls it "a very unsatisfactory document," and says that the advice it gives respecting the direct access of native Ministers to London speculators may or way not be sound, "but it certainly is not as much as the public had a right to expect from the committee." While the committee cannot be expected to pronounce upon the legal rights of the several parties, "it surely must have formed some opinion as to the justice of the claims of the several parties against one another. Very grave suspicion has been entertained respecting the British Resident at Hyderabad and some of the higher officials both in Calcutta and in London. Surely, the committee ought to have stated in plain unmistakeable language whether those officials have been guilty of anything more than negligence in the discharge of their duties. The public has a right to plain speaking on the matter. Again, it seems to us that the public had a right to expect from the Committee some expression of opinion as to whether the concessionaires and Abdul Huk should be allowed to retain the £850,000, which they pocketed." *Money*, which apparently thinks the concessionaires are illused men and the victim of "a palace intrigue," concludes a short but sapient article as follows:—"The prospects of the company are stated to be excellent, the last advices reporting the finding of gold in rich deposits. It may be that the recent large discoveries of minerals may call for the application of more capital, and if so it will probably be provided by the concessionaires." How very kind of them! The *Stock Exchange* observes that "the object of the committee seems to have been to let every body down as lightly as possible, and as for the officials in Downing-street and at Calcutta, they are absolved completely." To the above quotations I may add another from the *Statist*:—"Assuming that the directors had power to make this bargain, do the committee," asks this well-known financial authority, "believe that the concessionaires ought to be allowed to retain the £850,000, or is anything to be done to right the shareholders and to relieve the State of Hyderabad from the injury which the report says it will suffer in consequence of the action of the directors and the concessionaires?" The *Pall Mall Gazette* is informed that at the instance of the India Office, whose *bonâ fides* in the matter are questioned, the Nizam's solicitors have been changed. However that may be, I hear that the report of the Select Committee has been submitted to counsel for opinion as to the validity of the concession. The counsel consulted is, I understand, Mr. Edward H. Pollard, a very eminent person, who has been employed in many of the most important *causes celebres* of recent years.

A small sensation has been caused by the reproduction in the columns of the enterprising *Pall Mall* of the strictures recently passed by two of your contemporaries on Sir John Gorst's relations with "his friend Tom Palmer," and by the comments of Mr. Stead's journal on the facts. Sir John Gorst's reply, the substance of which I telegraphed to you yesterday, is certainly rather guarded, but I must leave your readers to judge for themselves how far the Under-Secretary is open to the charge of want of Candour which the *Pall Mall* practically brings against him. Sir John affirms that, "throughout the proceedings" (of Sir H. James's Committee) he "consistently refused to have any communication in reference to the Deccan inquiry with any of the parties interested therein, with the exceptions of an official interview at the India Office with the Nawab Mahdi Ali. The *Pall Mall* lays hold of the qualifying words and points out how different a thing it is from saying that he had no communication with any of the parties. Your contemporary draws a comparison between the Under-Secretary's contradiction and Mr. W. H Smith's denial of the famous interview with Mr. Walter, and adds:—"With this precedent before the public, it is unfortunate that Sir John Gorst has not given a less qualified denial to statements which are causing so much disquiet in India." I may mention with regard to one of the statements of the Allahabad paper that I also heard something at the time about the "little dinner given by Mr. Palmer," at which Sir John Gorst and the Hyderabad delegates were said to be the guests, but not having received any confirmation of the rumour, I thought it best not to mention it. Even among those who formerly believe Sir John Gorst to be *un homme sans reproche*, I cannot find that there is much sympathy felt for him. His previous connection with Hyderabad, harmless as it may have been in itself, ought to have precluded his accepting the Indian Under-Secretaryship, and that such a position was offered to him is another illustration of the well-known fact that Lord Salisbury is too often up in the clouds. A Prime Minister or Leader of the Opposition must necessarily be difficult of approach, but Lord Salisbury carries his exclusiveness in this respect to quite exceptional lengths. I have heard—and I believe the story is true—that when as Lord Cranbourne the noble Marquis was Secretary of State for India, he never once deemed it his duty to see a single Departmenal Secretary. Members of his present Cabinet have been heard to say that they should never think of offering their opinion on any matter to Lord Salisbury except at a Cabinet meeting. If his lordship had allowed himself to be kept informed as to what is going on around him he would never have sent Sir John Gorst to the India Office, but found some other position for that undoubtedly able man. One must not be too severe on Sir John Gorst for taking the only office offered to him. Whether he would have chosen the India Office if the matter had been left to him, is, I think, doubtful; at any rate, I knew that he felt some disappointment when, at the beginning of last year, he was not selected for the Vice-Presidency of the Committee of Council on Education. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is wrong when it speaks of Sir John Gorst as "really the Indian Government at home" and of Lord Cross as "little better than a *roi fainéant*." Sir John Gorst is what all Parliamentary Under-Secretaries for India are, no less and no more. He is simply the medium by which the India Office communicates with the House of Commons, and has nothing at all to do either with the administration or policy of the department. Of course, I am aware that the public may think differently, and therein lies the mischief of putting such a man in a delicate situation. "It would do for our prestige in India," says the *Pall Mall*, "if it were believed that the Home Government is practically in the hands of 'my friend Tom Palmer.'" If that impression prevails in India the sooner it is removed the better, and perhaps what I have stated as to the exact nature of Sir John Gorst's functions may serve to disabuse the public mind of the erroneous conclusion to which it has apparently arrived.

You will be glad to hear that there is to be an Indian section at the Great Exhibition in Paris next year. The work of organization began yesterday under the experienced and able direction of the honorary director, Mr. Vincent J. Robinson, whose name will be familiar to many of your readers as that of a great authority on Indian textile fabrics. It is widely reported that a Professor of Sanscrit has been appointed in connection with the Imperial Institute, with the view of assisting Sir John Somers Vine in his communications with the princes, chiefs, and subscribing people of India. Except that nothing seems too absurd for the Organizing Committee to do I should hesitate to give circulations to a statement which I may add reaches me from a trustworthy source.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

In accordance with the provisional arrangements made for starting day classes for machine drawing in connection with the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, a class was opened at the Institute on Saturday last, under the superintendence of Mr. J. Phythian, C. E., the Principal of the Institute, and in the presence of Dr. T. Blaney, a member of the board, and Mr. Nowrojee N. Wadia, honorary secretary. The other numbers of the board are the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., the Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Major-General J. H. White, the Hon. K. T. Telang, C.I.E., the Hon. Peroshaw M. Mehta, Colonel Merewether, R. E., Khan Bahadoor M. C. Mursban, C.E., Messrs. Budroodin Tyabjee, Dossabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, C.I.E., and Messrs. G. Cotton and Harkissondas Narotumdas. 118 day students had registered their names, and paid in advance the quarterly fee of nine rupees each. Out of this number, only those who had provided themselves with the necessary instruments were enabled to commence their work on Saturday. The Institute will at present give instruction in machine drawing, in steam, in mechanics, theoretical and applied, in physics, *i.e.* electricity and magnetism, sound, light, and heat. The machine drawing classes are applicable to all the important industries of the district where machinery of any form is employed. Students will be taught to draw to scale the constructive details of various machines. When thoroughly conversant with these and the principles of theoretical and applied mechanics, in which instruction will be given, they will be able to design machines, as occasion arises in daily practice. On Saturday, the machine drawing room was laid out with the articles necessary for the purpose. It provides seats for sixty students working simultaneously; but for the whole number of 118 students the immediate duplicating of the furniture will be necessary. The furniture, arranged in a large room on the first storey of the late Elphinstone College premises, opposite the Victoria Gardens, at Byculla, consists of twelve plain, substantial drawing tables or benches, each large enough to accommodate five students. There are also good forms of a special height attached to each table, so that the student may be well placed over his drawing board for work. Drawing boards and T. squares are provided at a nominal rent of one rupee per session, and a pretty cupboard is also provided with racks to contain the boards for each set of students. The cupboard is so arranged that each student's drawing board, T. square, and drawing paper are placed horizontally, and independently adjusted so as to be readily available. A set of coloured working diagrams of machine details are suspended round the room. This room is an exceptionally handsome one, high and well lit throughout. The day classes will now be continued in accordance with a time table, a copy of which may be had on application to the Principal. The first regular term at the Institute will commence on the 12th November, 1888, ending on the 20th April, 1889. The second term will commence on the 10th June, 1889, and will end on the 21st September, 1889. The evening students will be charged a fee of one rupee per month payable in advance.

A NOVEL APPLICATION.

At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, a European, named Archibald C. Torrick, a copying clerk, employed in the Political Department, Secretariat, applied to Mr. Crawley-Boevey for an order of admission into the Colaba Lunatic Asylum.

Superintendent McDermott informed the magistrate that Torrick had at first applied to Inspector Lyall to be sent to the Asylum. He had behaved curiously there, and it was thought necessary to refer him to the court.

Torrick said he wanted to be sent back to the Asylum. He had been there before for eighteen months, having been discharged in May last.

His Worship asked how it was that he was employed in the Secretariat.

Torrick explained he had been given work by Mr. Macdonald, and was paid only for the work he did. He added he did not wish to go to hospital, as he could not pay for himself.

His Worship asked if he had no wish to go to any other place other than an Asylum. He appeared to be rational, judging from his manner, and why did he not apply for admission to hospital?

Torrick replied that he was suffering from great pain in the head, and had no money to pay for his expenses in any hospital.

Mr. McDermott stated that Torrick had lost a brother in the Asylum. His Worship thought the hospital was the best place for Torrick, and gave him a letter of admission to it.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple Remedy will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

THE HANMANTRAO CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 1.

The proceedings to-day opened with the further cross-examination of Mr. Kashinath Balwant Pence, a process which had already occupied the greater part of two days. In the first place he was asked whether he was able to produce certain letters which had been referred to in the course of the preceding day. He admitted receipt of the letters, but had not been able to find them. Their contents had reference to appointments, and submitted questions as to the fitness of various candidates for specified posts. Then cross-examination as to the documents was abandoned, and questions were put with reference to subsequent events in the office of the Commissioner. He denied that he had taken an *active* part in getting up this prosecution. Then Mr. Branson asked: "Have you taken a *passive* part?" Witness paused, but then answered: "Well, I have done my duty to Government." "Never mind about that," said Mr. Branson, "have you not taken a part in getting up the prosecution? You have assumed nervous postures that they had nothing to fear?" "Yes," was the reply, "I have given such assurances." "To how many?" "To five or six persons probably." Then in answer to a question as to whom these five or six were he gave the names of seven—Messrs. Sindekar, Bhimji, Daji, Dhondar, Patankar and Thakur. He denied that he had told these men to give evidence, nor had he asked them in the sense in which "asked" was usually understood. "Then what did you do?" "When they asked me whether they were to tell the truth, I said yes, even if the facts may seem to incriminate you." He could give no information as to the origin of the case except that it was Mr. Bhimbhai who first informed Government, and he knew that Mr. Bhimbhai had been on special duty since the time of Mr. Crawford's suspension. He knew that Mr. Crawford had objected to Mr. Bhimbhai's employment in this capacity, and that Mr. Crawford had characterised him as his enemy. Witness readily admitted that he had been aware of a secret enquiry being conducted since May last, and he also acknowledged having accompanied witnesses when going to Mr. Ommanney's. He would not admit that he had taken witness there. "Accompanied" was the most comprehensive term he would permit the use of. He was well aware that many mamlatdars had been sent for to Poona; but he was not aware that in the event of their refusal to make statements they had been kept under surveillance. "Was not Yadabrao Sathe suspended from the Commissioner's Office?" "Yes." "And has he not since been in the habit of going to your office?" "He has been there several times, and during the last three or four days has had to request himself." Mr. Branson now intimated that he had concluded his cross-examination so far as the Dabir case was concerned, and he proposed to keep them separate, as had been done by the prosecution. Mr. Jardine asked that the letters referred to be put in. Mr. Branson replied: "Oh, yes! we will put in the whole file," which led Mr. Jardine to protest that this was "rather rough" on him, and the magistrate to exclaim: "I see the case will reach into the Poona races" (three weeks hence). Mr. Branson explained that the object was, as has been already intimated, to show that there had been nothing irregular in the appointment of the men who had been referred to. Dabir was then called, and Mr. Branson immediately asked him whether he had been suspended and whether, being a judicial officer and confessing to have gained his present position by paying a bribe, he was not surprised that he had not been suspended. Witness could recognise no occasion for surprise that this fate should not have befallen him, and promptly stated that he had received an assurance such was not to be the case. Then his whole story told on the 16th August was searchingly tested. He had been told by Mr. Ommanney that he would not be punished for making a clean breast of the circumstances connected with his appointment, and on Mr. Ommaney's word he had relied, not being shown any documentary evidence in support of this, nor receiving any written assurance of his security against disagreeable consequences. The evidence as to his consultations with his father-in-law relative to prospects of promotion was then dealt with. He had not a copy of the letter in which he broached the subject, nor the reply to it; he had destroyed the letter, but in it his father-in-law stated that Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 3,500 would be required. He did not remember anything of the contents of this letter except what referred to the case now being heard—in fact all he remembe ed of it was that his father-in-law said he had "seen Hanmantrao and arranged the matter for Rs. 3,000, or Rs. 3,500." At this time witness had no landed property, no jewels, and all he possessed was Rs. 500 in cash, the savings from his pay during three or four years. Mr. Branson wanted to know why witness borrowed the money by instalments, and the answer was because he wanted to pay by instalments for safety's sake. He confessed ignorance as to the method of insurance, and imagined there was a limit to the amount which might be transmitted through the post. This was one reason why he sent by instalments; a second was that he could not get notes. Mr. Branson wanted to know why more money was borrowed than had been stipulated for his first wife's funeral and the marriage expenses of his second wife. Then Mr. Branson would have witness relate the story of the visit to Hanmantrao's house again. He did this and repeated what he had already stated in evidence as to Hanmantrao taking the bags of coins and carrying the notes with him to Mr. Crawford's bungalow. The money, he said, was to be paid for a *public* appointment, not for a continuation of his acting position. He did not know what was to be Hanmantrao's share of the money; nor did he trouble himself about it. His father-in-law had carried on the negotiations, and he had accepted the conditions on which promotion was promised. He had perfect faith in his father-in-law, and did not put any questions to him when he found that, although Rs. 3,000 had been stipulated, he had told him to send Rs. 3,500. Then Mr. Branson asked in what time was the loan to be repaid, and learning that it was for one or two years, asked how witness proposed to repay it. He replied: "I expected to pay it in three or four years." "And what were you going to do at the end of the period for which it had been borrowed?" Mr. Branson asked. "I proposed to borrow the balance from another source." Then Mr. Branson led him to Mr. Crawford's bungalow and asked whom he had seen there. He replied that he had seen some servants in addition to Mr. Crawford; but no one else. Mr. Jardine then re-examined the witness and asked whether there were not within a distance of eighty miles from Chopda not less than five head karkoons of different talukas who were senior to him, drawing bigger salaries, and well qualified for a mamlat at the time he received his promotion. And Mr. Jardine pointed out a peculiarity in this case, in the *Government Gazette* Dabir being simply described as a head karkoon, and no taluka being mentioned. He admitted that when he went to Amalner he superseded the avalkarkoon there, who was his senior, and who had actually been twice acting in the office. Satbhai, Dabir's father-in-law, was then cross-examined, and said that when Dabir first communicated with him as to his prospects of promotion he stipulated no price for the office he desired. "Then what did he say?" Mr. Branson inquired. "He asked if

The four days were not decided upon; but it was agreed to resume the proceedings on Monday and then to discuss the dates for further hearing.

Appended is a fully detailed account of to-day's proceedings :—

The cross-examination of Mr. Kashinath Balwant Pensé was resumed this morning.

The Magistrate (to the witness) : Have you got the papers which were asked for yesterday?—No, I have not been able to find them.

Mr. Branson: You know that copies of those papers were taken by Mr. Crawford?—Yes.

You have taken an active part in this prosecution? What do you mean by "active part?"—Well I mean what I say?—I have not taken an active part.

Then, I suppose, you have take a passive part?—I don't say I have take even a passive part. I think, I am only doing my duty.

Mr. Branson: Oh, yes, you are. (Laughter.) But I ask if you have taken any part in getting up this prosecution?—No.

You have already told us that acting upon the instructions of Mr. Ommanney you told nervous witnesses that they would come by no harm?—Yes.

To how many nervous persons have you given that assurance?—About five or six. Two of these I have mentioned already, Mr. Sindekar and Mr. Deshpande, and the others were Messrs. Bimji, Daji, Dhondev, Patsakar, and Thakar.

Any one else?—No.

Did you ask any of those persons to give evidence?—No, I did not.

None of them?—No, not in the sense in which you say I asked them.

Then you did not ask them in the sense in which "asked" is used. (A laugh.) Well, what sort of communication had you with the witnesses?—Whenever they asked my advice as to whether they should tell the truth I told them that even if the facts were to incriminate them, there was no objection to their telling the whole truth.

Do you remember when Mr. Ommanney asked you to give that assurance to nervous witnesses? About fifteen or twenty days ago.

You said yesterday that you may have said the same thing?—Yes, but I can't be sure of it.

You have seen Dabir?—Yes.

In connection with this case?—No, not specially in connection with the case. He is an old acquaintance of mine, and when I saw him, he may have spoken about the case in the course of conversation.

Did he not ask your advice on the case?—I am doubtful.

When did you first hear of Dabir's case, with reference to his making the statement?—Several mamlatdars had been sent for, and I can't fix the date.

Who was it that first gave information that led to inquiries being made by Government?—It was Mr. Bhimbhai.

It is the gentleman sitting there?—Yes. (Laughter.)

When did he give information?—It was sometime in May.

And Bhimbhai has since been on special duty in connection with the case?—He has been on special duty, but not since the time he gave information, but since Mr. Crawford's suspension.

You know, don't you, that Mr. Crawford has protested against his being employed on the ground that he was an enemy of Mr. Crawford's?—I know.

You knew in May that secret inquiries were going on?—I did.

Have you not yourself, I ask you again, taken several witnesses to Mr. Ommanney?—I can't say I have taken them, but I was present during their examination.

Well, haven't you gone with them to Mr. Ommanney?—I have.

In many cases?—No, only on one or two occasions I accompanied the witnesses.

But I suppose on many occasions you were present at their examination?—Not on many occasions; but about seven or eight times.

Isn't it a fact that a great many mamlatdars have been sent for to Poona?—Yes, a good number.

And isn't it a fact also that those who don't make statements against Mr. Crawford or Mr. Hanmantrao are kept here under a sort of surveillance?—I don't know that.

Yadshrao Sathe was in your office and was suspended?—Yes.

Now is he not in the habit of attending your office in spite of his suspension?—On one or two occasions he was in the Commissioner's Office.

Do you know Bhimdeo Gopal, a mamlatdar?—Yes.

And he had been sent for to get a statement out of him?—No, only to ask him to tell what he knew to be the truth.

He had to report himself daily at your office?—Not daily.

For how long?—I think about four days.

Has he not been in Poona since 3rd August?—I don't know.

Has he made any statements yet?—I don't know.

Mr. Branson said he had now done with this witness in regard to Dabir's case; except putting in certain letters. He added that he reserved the witness's cross-examination in Sindekar's case.

The magistrate having asked what the documents were intended to prove, Mr. Branson replied that they were intended to show that there were no such irregularities in the conduct of business in the Commissioner's Office, as had been suggested by the witness.

Further cross-examination, as well as the re-examination of the witness, was reserved.

Mr. Dabir was the next witness.

Have you been suspended, Mr. Dabir?—No.

Are you not surprised that you have not been suspended?—No, (Laughter.)

Although you are a Government servant and a judicial officer, and have stated that you obtained this post by bribery, you are not surprised that you have not been suspended?—No.

Then I suppose you expected not to be suspended?—First I expected to be suspended; but when I heard of instances similar to mine I was not surprised that I was not suspended.

That is to say instances of Government officials stating that they had given bribes and yet not being suspended?—Yes.

Now, weren't you told that you would not be suspended?—Yes, by Mr. Ommanney.

Who took you to Mr. Ommanney?—I was sent to him by Mr. Moore.

Did anybody go with you?—No.

Did Mr. Moore tell you why you were sent to Mr. Ommanney?—He asked me if I knew why I was sent to him, and I said I inferred the purpose.

Who was present when you saw Mr. Ommanney?—Bhimbhai.

Who else?—I don't remember.

Before you made any statement weren't you told that no harm would happen to you?—I was.

Was any paper to that effect read to you?—No.

Did you see any paper?—No.

On what date did you go to Mr. Ommanney?—On the 2nd or 3rd August.

Mr. Branson: Speak up, please, I cannot hear you.

How long had you been in Poona before you went to Mr. Ommanney?—I came here the day before I was examined.

Before you came to Poona, didn't you know that other mamlatdars had made such statements and had not been suspended?—Yes.

How many times were you examined by Mr. Ommanney?—Once.

Had anybody else been examined too?—Yes.

Did you make the same statement as to the time when you paid money to Hanmantrao as you have since made in this court?—Yes.

If that be so can you explain how it is that Mr. Little wrote on the 11th August to Mr. Merwanji Framji that you had paid the money to Hanmantrao in July or August?—I think I had told Mr. Ommanney that I had paid the money after the 20th August.

Do you keep any accounts?—What accounts?

Accounts of your expenditure?—No. (A laugh.)

You have no private accounts at all?—No.

When was it that you say you consulted your father-in-law about your appointment?—In June last, but I can't fix the date.

Did you name any sum that you were prepared to give?—I did not.

You say you received a reply from him. Have you got it?—No, I destroyed it.

He told you to arrange for Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 3,500?—He told me that Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 3,500 was required

What did he actually say?—He said that Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 3,500 would be required.

From what place did you write?—From Chopda.

How soon after you wrote that you got a reply?—About a fortnight after.

Can you remember anything more of the contents of that letter that you say you destroyed?—No.

Not a single word more?—No.

You don't remember whether your father-in-law in this letter said as to what he had done?—He said he had been to Hanmantrao, and had settled that Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 3,500 would be required to be paid.

Did he tell you when the money was to be paid?—He wrote that it was to be paid before the beginning of September.

He told you that that had been settled?—Yes.

Had you any money at that time?—Yes.

How much?—About Rs. 500.

Have you any property?—No.

Any landed property?—No.

Any jewels?—No.

Then all you had was Rs. 500 in cash?—Yes.

That was the savings out of your pay, I suppose?—Yes.

How long did it take you to make that saving?—Three or four years.

Why did you borrow Rs. 700 first of all? had to—I send Rs. 1,000 to my father-in-law, and not the whole money all at once.

Why?—I could not do that.

Why not?—I thought it safer to send it in instalments.

Why safer?—Because of the danger involved in transmission.

Could not you have insured the money?—No. I did not think so

But you could have insured it?—I did not know that.

You did not know that?—I did not know that I could insure such a large sum as Rs. 3,500.

What sum did you think you could insure?—I don't know what I thought then? (Laughter.)

Did you suppose there was any limit to the insurance?—I thought so.

But why didn't you try?—I did not. I thought there was a limit of about Rs. 500. I did, however, send Rs. 1,000 to be insured.

And therefore you sent Rs. 1,000 to be insured?—(Laughter.)—I have no explanation to offer.

Did you make any inquiries as to how much you could insure?—I did not.

Then when you sent Rs. 1,000 to be insured you thought you could only insure Rs. 500? (Laughter.)—Yes.

I think you said, as a reason, for not borrowing, whole sum at once, that you did not know how much your could insure?

Mr. Jardine said witness did not say that.

Was it not one of the reasons why you did not borrow Rs. 3,500 all at once that you thought you could not insure such a large sum?—Yes; that was one of the reasons.

And what was your other reason?—I could not get notes for the amount.

What do you mean by that?—No notes were available.

Did you try?—I tried at two or three places to get notes for Rs. 3,200.

You tried to get notes for Rs. 3,200 and failed?—No. I only wanted Rs. 1,000 at that time. I thought I would not be able to get notes to the amount of Rs. 3,200. That was the other reason why I did not borrow the whole amount all at once.

Had you any other reasons besides these two for not borrowing the whole amount all at once?—No.

Did you make any efforts to see whether you could get notes for Rs. 3,200?—No.

Why did you think you would not be able to get them?—I thought no notes would be available.

I suppose you sent a letter with the hoondee?—I think, I did.

You think you sent it. Did you send the letter with the notes?—I don't remember.

Did you give your father-in-law any instructions as to what he should do with the money?—I told him to keep it with him till I came down to Poona.

When did you till him that?

Mr. Jardine: He has already said he did not remember when he sent the letter.

Mr. Branson: I want to ask the question again.

Witness: I do not remember when I told him that.

Where you expecting to come to Poona?—I was thinking of coming to Poona. After I heard from my father-in-law that the business had been settled, I thought I would go myself and see Hanmantrao, and pay the money myself.

When did you intend to go to Poona for this purpose?—I did not fix any time.

Did you tell your father-in-law that you would be in Poona at any particular time?—No.

You did not tell him when to expect you?—No.

When you made up your mind to go to Poona and pay the money yourself, why did you not take a hoondee?—Hoondees were not available, and I did not think it safe to carry all the money with me. Although I had made up my mind to go and pay the money myself, I did not want to borrow the money till the time of my leaving for Poona myself, because I thought it unsafe to keep and carry the money myself.

Why did you not then borrow the money just when you were on the point of starting for Poona?—I can't say why. I thought it unsafe to carry the money myself.

You think carrying money personally in a train unsafe?—Yes.

You think Rs. 1,000 a large amount?—Yes.

And you should call Rs. 1,500 a still larger amount?—Yes.

Then, why did you send Rs. 1,500 with Bhorkhan?—Because I could not send by notes or hoondee.

Did you make any endeavour to get the notes or hoondee?—I might have.

Did you?—I think, I did.

Which did you try for, notes or hoondees?—For both.

From whom?—I don't remember.

Where did you get the Rs. 1,000 that you sent down by registered letter?—I got the notes from Manik Ratiram.

Did you tell Manik Ratiram why you wanted the money for?—I did not.

Why did you wait from 28th June to 9th August before you borrowed the remainder of the money that you wanted?—Because my wife died.

When did your wife die?—I don't remember the English date. It was on the 9th Ashad Vad. The date, I think, corresponds with 14th July, 1887.

Why did you wait from 28th June to 14th July before you borrowed the money?—Because I had received bad news of my wife's state of health from my father-in-law.

When your wife died, I suppose you had to incur some expense?—I did not incur any expense myself; my uncle did so.

Are you and your uncle joint or separate?—Joint.

You say you married again in December?—Yes.

When did you enter into negotiations for the marriage?—In August, when I was in Poona.

How long were you Poona in August?—Four or five days.

Had not you to incur expenses with references to negotiations?—No.

And no expenses in regard to the marriage?—Well, there were expenses incurred for it, about Rs. 1,000.

The magistrate: Were they incurred by you?—Not the whole of the expenses.

Mr. Branson: Then how much?—My portion of the expenses amounted to Rs. 600 or Rs. 700.

Had not you to give ornaments?—I gave my uncle Rs. 600 or Rs. 700 in December, when I came to Poona on leave, for the purpose of getting ornaments.

Did you give Bhookan any instructions as to what he was to do with the money?—I told him to hand over the money to my father-in-law. I gave no other instructions.

Did you tell Bhookan what you were going to do with the money?—No.

You say you went with your father-in-law, Satbhai, to see Hanmantrao the day after you came to Poona. What occurred at that interview?—Let us have your story over again?—My father-in-law told Hanmantrao "here is Dabir. He is the man to whom the mamlat was to be given." Hanmantrao said, "very good," and asked for the money.

Asked whom?—I don't know whether he asked me or my father-in-law.

Well?—I said I had brought the money with me to Poona, that the money was ready, but that I wanted to know whether I was sure to get the mamlat.

Did you say this?—I can't tell whether I or my father-in-law said this. We were both talking with Hanmantrao.

Was the conversation in Marathi?—Yes, but I may have uttered some English sentences.

What were they?—I can't say.

Well, what more?—We went back, saying we would bring the money the next day.

Did you ask Hanmantrao how much was to be brought?—My father-in-law told me, when I came down to Poona, that I was to pay Rs. 3,000 to Hanmantrao.

I suppose he told you that he had settled the amount after he had written his letter to you, saying that about Rs. 3,000, or Rs. 3,500 would be required?—He told me that the sum agreed to be paid was Rs. 3,000. That was when I came here.

Did he not also tell you that the settlement had been made after he had written the letter, saying that Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 3,500 would be required?—No, he did not tell me that.

What hour did you arrive in Poona?—At 5 p.m.

And you went to your father-in-law's house?—Yes. He told me that Rs. 3,000 would be required.

When did he tell you that?—Sometime before I went to see Hanmantrao.

Did he tell you that the same evening?—Probably the same evening, but I am not sure.

Did you ask your father-in-law about the matter?—I asked him what the settlement was, and he told me that Rs. 3,000 would have to be paid.

Did you ask him for an explanation about the extra Rs. 500?—Yes, and he told me the extra Rs. 500 would be required for my marriage expenses.

Did you ask him why he had written to you, saying that the matter had been settled, and that Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 3,500 would be required?—I did not.

But didn't it strike you as strange that he first told you that Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 3,500 would be required, and then said that only Rs. 3,000 were wanted?—No.

But it was in consequence of this letter to you that you told us you arranged to send this sum of Rs. 3,500?—Yes.

Did you not understand that Rs. 3,500 was to be paid to Hanmantrao?—Yes, I did.

You say you asked him when you came here why he had written for Rs. 500 more than had been settled?—Yes.

And he told you that it was for your marriage expenses.—Yes.

That letter was sent in June?—Yes.

And your negotiations for your fresh marriage took place in August?—Yes.

Your wife died on 14th July?—Yes.

So your father-in-law was a prophetic soul, who anticipated the death of your wife, and therefore wrote to you that the extra Rs. 500 was required for your second marriage?—(Laughter.)

Mr. Jardine protested against the question, saying the witness had never said anything of the kind. He had said that his father-in-law had told him so in August.

Did you ask him why he had written for Rs. 500 more than had been settled for?—I did.

And what did he say?—He said the extra Rs. 500 would be spent on my marriage.

Did he tell you why he had written for Rs. 500 more?—I did not ask him. (Laughter.) He did not tell me why he wrote.

But he said that, providentially, the Rs. 500 would come in well for your marriage expense?—Yes.

Why did you not ask him why he had asked for Rs. 500 more?—I did not ask him because I had perfect faith in him.

What did you do with this Rs. 500?—The money was spent on my marriage.

But you were not married till December. What did you do with the Rs. 500 in the meantime?—I left it with my father-in-law.

On the morning that you say you went to Hanmantrao's house who got the money, the Rs. 3,000; did your father-in-law give it to you?—Yes, he gave it me that morning.

And was Jowakar present when you separated the money?—No, it was already separated into two bags.

You didn't see it put into the bags?—Yes, I did see it.

Who put it into the two bags?—Myself and my father-in-law.

Was Jowakar present?—No.

He came afterwards; did he?—Yes.

Why did your father-in-law not go to Hanmantrao's house?—It was arranged that Jowakar should go with me; my father-in-law and Jowakar had settled this.

Why did not your father-in-law go with you?—I don't know why.

Did you ask your father-in-law to accompany you?—No.

Did you ask Jowakar to accompany you?—Yes, I sent for him that morning.

Whom did you send?—I wrote a memo.

But was it a man or woman or a child you sent with the memo?—I do not remember, except that it was not a child.

Jowakar asked what you had sent for him for when he came, I suppose?—No; he did not.

Did you tell him why you had sent for him?—I asked him to accompany me to Hanmantrao's house.

What did you say to him?—I said, we will go to Hanmantrao.

And what did he say?—All right.

What else was said?—Nothing.

Why didn't you ask your father-in-law to go with you?—He told me that Jowakar was to accompany me.

You told us you went to the house, and placed the money before Hanmantrao. Did you agree to pay Rs. 3,000 for an acting mamlat?—No; for a permanent mamlat.

You settled that?—No; my father-in-law settled that.

After you were appointed mamlatdar, did you ever speak to him about the mamlat?—To whom?

Hanmantrao?—Yes, after I was appointed acting mamlatdar at Chopda. I saw Hanmantrao in April, 1888.

How did you expect to recoup yourself in the sum of Rs. 3,000?—I expected to repay the money in three or four years to the sowcar.

And had you agreed with the sowcar to repay him in that time?—I had agreed to repay him in one or two years when I borrowed the money.

How could you do that if you didn't expect to get the money in one or two years?—I intended to borrow from another sowcar the balance which remained unpaid.

How much was Hanmantrao himself to get for getting you the mamlat?—My father-in-law did not tell me whether this was settled.

Did you ask him?—No.

You have told the court that when you put the money before Hanmontrao he asked you to wait while he got his meal, and he walked away with the bags?—Yes.

He took away the bags from where you were?—Yes.

Where were you—in a room?—In the hall.

And he took the bags away into a room?—Yes.

Then he asked you to wait while he had his meals?—Yes.

When you and Hanmantrao started for Mr. Crawford's bungalow with only the notes, did you ask Hanmantrao why he did not take the other money?—No.

You didn't ask him?—No.

Did you go walking or in a carriage?—In a carriage.

You said you saw Mr. Crawford; did you see anybody else?—There were some servants there whom I saw; but no one else besides Mr. Crawford.

You said you came to Poona on privilege leave in December for your marriage. How long did the ceremonies last; the feasts and so forth?—Five or six days.

You know Christmas day?—Yes.

Was it before or after that you saw Hanmantrao again?—Before.

How long?—Two or three days.

You cannot fix it closer than that?—It was not more than that; I cannot fix it more precisely.

When did Jowakar tell you about your appointment?—During the Christmas holidays.

How long after Christmas day?—I don't know; three or four days before I left Poona.

Was it not in January?—No. I left here on the 28th December, and it was before that.

Your acting appointment lasted for how long—three months, wasn't it?—Yes; about three months.

And your present appointment is for about that time—till 27th September?—Yes.

And then you will have to revert?—Yes.

Re-examined by Mr. Jardine: For the Rs. 3,000 did you expect to get a permanent mamlat all at once?—No; I did not.

When you came back to Poona in December where did you come from?—From Shahadur.

When were you appointed there?—In October 1887.

As what?—Head karkoon at Shahadur.

That involved an increase of pay?—Yes.

How much?—From Rs. 45 to 50.

Permanent promotion was it?—Yes.

When appointed head karkoon of Chopda, you were not the head karkoon there?—No.

You were the head karkoon at Shahadur and it was a permanent appointment?—Yes.

Am I right in saying that Shahadur is eighty miles from Chopda?—Yes.

Bhosawul is forty-two miles from Chopda?—Yes.

At that time the head karkoon there was Luximon Nursing?—Yes.

He was senior to you, and drawing higher pay?—Yes.

And had twice previously acted as mamlatdar?—Yes.

Julgaon is another taluka in Khandesh, thirty-two miles from Chopda?—Yes.

And the head karkoon there was senior to you and qualified to act as mamlatdar?—Yes.

Amalner is another taluka in Khandesh district; twenty-two miles from Chopda?—Yes.

The head karkoon there was senior to you, drawing higher pay, and qualified to act as mamlatdar?—Yes.

He was also a graduate of Bombay?—Yes.

Pachora is another taluka; forty-five miles distant from Chopda?—Yes.

And the head karkoon Abaji was senior to you and qualfied to act as mamlatdar?—Yes.

When you were gazetted acting mamlatdar, you were described as a head karkoon of Khandesh?—Yes.

No particular place was mentioned?—No.

You were not described head karkoon of any taluka but as the head karkoon of Khandesh?—Yes.

Have you ever seen a similar announcement, there being no taluka mentioned in the case of a head karkoon—but I will ask another witness.

You were three months at Chopda?—Yes.

And then re-appointed?—Yes.

You saw Hanmantrao in April?—Yes.

Was that in Poona?—Yes.

Was it before your continuation?—Yes.

In April and before the 9th April?—Yes.

Tell us what took place between you.

Mr. Branson objected that this did not arise out of cross-examination.

The objection was over-ruled, and Mr. Jardine repeated his question.

Witness replied: I asked him if I was to be continued in my acting appointment, or whether I was to revert.

And what did Hanmantrao say?—He said there was no vacancy, and I would have to revert.

Yes, then?—I asked whether provision would be made for me afterwards, and he said the next vacancy would be given to me.

Did he say what vacancy was likely to come?—No.

Then you were re-appointed at Chopda?—Yes.

And in May a vacancy occurred at Amalner?—Yes.

An acting vacancy?—Yes.

The head karkoon there was a senior man to you, had been acting, and was on the spot?—Yes.

And Wahman Abaji, the head karkoon, was put in as a warming pan for you from the 9th May until June, when you were sent?—Yes.

The head karkoon officiated until you took charge?—Yes.

When you took charge did Abaji revert to be head karkoon under you?—Yes.

The gentleman for whom you acted was ill and has since died?—Yes.

Was he very ill when he took sick leave?—I don't know.

Did you settle as to what Hanmantrao was to receive as his share of the money you say was to be paid?—No.

You did not trouble about it?—No.

What is the size of Chopda?—About 13,000 population.

Would Rs. 3,000 be a large sum to borrow in a place like Chopda?—Yes.

You failed to get notes for Rs. 1,000 on one occasion when you tried to get them?—Yes.

You have already paid off a portion of the loan?—Yes.

How much?—Rs. 875.

You say your second marriage cost Rs. 600 or Rs. 700?—Yes.

Had your first wife some ornaments?—Yes.

And what has become of them?—They were used for the new ones.

What date is Christmas day?—It commences on the 23rd December.

How do you mean?—The holiday begins then. When I said two or three days before the Christmas day, I meant before the Christmas holidays.

Narayen Shamrao Satbhai, father-in-law of Dabir, was next cross-examined by Mr. Branson, who asked: Do you speak English?—Witness, replying in English, said, No. (Laughter.)

An interpreter was then called to assist, and questions were put through him and answered as follows :—

Did you make a statement to Mr. Ommanney?—Yes.

When?—After Dabir had come.

What date?—It was in August.

When Dabir came in August, did he stay with you?—Yes.

And is he staying with you now?—Yes.

And has he been staying with you ever since he came to Poona for this trial?—Yes.

Haven't you been talking with him about this case daily?—What reason can there be for our talking daily?

Then do I understand that you have not talked with him about the case ever since he came here?—Well, we have talked over it.

Were you told that no harm would come to witnesses for making their statements?—Dabir told me that Mr. Ommanney had told him to bring me and Ramchandar Gopal the next day, that we need have no fear.

And then the next day I suppose you and Ramchandar went with Dabir to Mr. Ommanney?—Yes.

Was Dabir present when you were examined?—Yes.

And your other friend, Mr. Jowakar, was he present?—No.

Were you present when Jowakar was examined?—No.

Was Dabir present?—I don't know.

When you came over from Mr. Ommanney's did you tell each other what you had said?—No, I came back with Dabir.

I suppose on that occasion you were constantly discussing the case with Dabir?—Well, I told him what statement I had made.

What time in June did you receive the letter from Dabir?—I don't remember the exact date, but I think it was somewhere about the beginning of the month.

In that letter, did Dabir say how much he was prepared to give?—No.

Did he not tell you how much you might offer?—He told me to see if I could make *khatpat* about getting a mamlatdar's place for him; and I informed him of the result.

How soon after getting this letter did you go to Hanmantrao?—I went to see Hanmantrao shortly after I had received the letter.

How long after you had settled the amount to be paid did you write to Dabir?—Within one or two days.

On the first visit that you made to Hanmantrao was anything said about money?—No.

Did neither of you say anything about money?—No.

Rs. 3,000 was the largest sum that Hanmantrao asked for?—Yes.

Did you write to Dabir and tell him that you had settled for Rs. 3,000?—I wrote to Dabir it would take about Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 3,500.

When you had settled for Rs. 3,000, why did you say Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 3,500 would be required?—I only made a rough statement in the usual way. (A laugh.)

Had you any reason for writing for Rs. 3,500?—No; it was only done in the usual course.

What do you mean by "usual course?"—I had no particular reason why I mentioned the sum of Rs. 3,500.

When you had no particular reason why did you mention that sum?—I simply said so in the usual course. I did not say Rs. 3,000 had been definitely fixed.

Did you mention Hanmantrao's name in the letter?—No. (Afterwards correcting himself witness said, yes.) I mentioned Hanmantrao's name in the letter, and said the business would cost so much.

Was any time fixed for the payment of the money?—No special time was fixed. I simply told Dabir that the sooner he got the money the better it would be.

Did you tell him to get the money as soon as possible?—Yes. I said the sooner he got the money the sooner the business would be done.

Was Hanmantrao to get anything for his trouble?—There was no talk as to what Hanmantrao was to get for his trouble.

With the remittances that were made to you, were any letters sent to you by Dabir?—Yes, I received a letter with each instalment.

Did Dabir in those letters tell you what you were to do with the money?—No.

When you got the first two instalments, why didn't you pay the money to Hanmantrao?—Because the whole amount had not come.

Did Dabir tell you not to pay the money until the whole amount came?—No.

Did he ever tell you that he intended to pay the money himself?—No.

Did he tell you that he was coming himself?—No, he did not tell me that.

Then when you got the last instalment why did you not go to Hanmantrao and pay the money?—When I got the last instalment I was expecting Dabir to come to Poona on account of the death of his wife.

Did Dabir and you speak to each other about the money on the evening of his arrival in Poona?—I can't say.

Or the next day, did he speak to you about the money?—Yes, the next day he spoke about taking the money to Hanmantrao. I told him I had received Rs. 3,500, and that Rs. 3,000 had to be paid to Hanmantrao. I further told Dabir that since he had come to Poona he had better do the business himself.

Did he ask you why you had sent for Rs. 3,500?—Yes.

What did you say? I said that Rs. 3,000 were wanted for the business, and that the extra Rs. 500 would come in hands for the marriage.

Did you tell him why you had mentioned the sum of Rs. 3,500 in your letter?—No.

When you went to Hanmantrao with Dabir did Hanmantrao ask for the money to be paid at once?—He asked me if the money was raised.

Did he ask to be paid immediately?—He said "Bring the money, and I will take you to the Saheb."

Did you or Dabir say anything to Hanmantrao?—We said we would bring the money the next day.

Now, why did you not go with Dabir next morning?—I did not go, because there was no necessity for it. There was no particular reason for it.

Did Dabir ask you to go with him to Hanmantrao's?—No; he did not.

You say, then, that the rupees were placed in two bags?—Yes.

Who put it in the two bags?—I did.

When Bhookan came did you put it into the two bags?—Yes.

And the bags remained as they were until they were taken away by Dabir?—Yes.

Did you ever speak to Jowakar about this matter afterwards?—Yes. I have spoken about it to Jowakar since.

You have told us that on the evening of the day you and Jowakar met you went to see Ramchandra Gopal?—Yes.

And told Jowakar to go with Dabir to see Hanmantrao next morning?—Yes.

To take the money?—Yes.

And told him what time to come?—Yes. I told him to come in the morning.

Did he come as asked?—Yes; he came. I had no occasion to send for him.

Re-examined by Mr. Jardine: Just tell us did the bags with the money in remain as they were when laid before Hanmantrao?—Yes.

What was next done with them?—I took them out of the box, and gave them to Dabir; but Bhookan had brought the money in two bags. I counted it and put the bags and the money in them in my box.

When Jowakar came, what did you do with them?—I produced the money.

Did you tell him how much the bags contained?—Yes; I said there were Rs. 1,400 in coin and Rs. 1,600 in notes.

Then what was done?—Dabir took the notes and one bag and Ramchandra and the other man took the other bag.

And was the money counted or not?

Mr. Branson objected to this, but the magistrate saw no reason why it might not be asked, and witness replied that it was not counted that morning.

In examination-in-chief you said the money was divided and placed in two bags; what did you mean?—It may have been a verbal error; it was already in two bags when it was brought to me.

This concluded the re-examination, and the magistrate here intimated that he would not be able to devote the whole of next week to this case, and asked whether any particular days were more convenient than other.

Mr. Jardine: You will sit on Monday?

The magistrate: Yes; but I cannot sit from Monday to Saturday without intermission. I shall require one or two days between for other business.

Mr. Jardine: How many days can you give us?

The magistrate: About four days, certainly.

Mr. Jardine: Then we will arrange the matter and let your worship know.

The court then adjourned.

CRICKET AT THE GYMKHANA.

THE return match between the Hindus and the Bombay Gymkhana was played on Saturday, when the natives won by 73 runs. Winning the toss the latter went in, being represented by Merchant and Mehta, who batted the bowling of Kennedy and Sangster. The bowling was punished severely at the start, and Sangster was then taken off for Holland. There were several change of bowlers before the men were separated. Mehta who played very carefully, was bowled by Jervoise, when he had made 14. Nayak, who followed, was disposed of early, and Merchant was stumped after he had scored 15 runs. Chowker made a slight stand before he was caught off Kennedy for a well played 17. Rao and Motiwala were dismissed after they added 10 to the score, and Dalal played a very good and useful innings of 29. Joshi and Bhimdaree made another good stand after this, till the former was bowled by Sangster. The innings eventually closed for 130 runs, the majority of the men having entered double figures. Kennedy secured the lion's share of the wickets for the small cost of 23 runs. Holland bowled remarkably well, and though he secured no wickets, was very carefully treated. Jervoise was rather severely handled, and so was Sangster. The Hindus played very confidently, displaying some very pretty cricket. In their turn the Gymkhana only managed to put 57 runs together. The bowling of Chonkar and D. V. Mehta seemed too much for them. Captain Jervoise and Dunk were the first wickets. Chowkar in the first over was hit for a four to leg, and the game gave promise of a long day's leather-hunting for the Hindus, but in the second over Dunk was run out. Holland followed in, but he fell to Mehta after he had made a couple. Bailey succeeded to the vacant wicket, and shortly after Jervoise was bowled by Mehta for a carefully played 12. Bailey was the next to succumb to Mehta. Kennedy and Read then made a short stand, and raised the score to 37. Both of them were caught off Mehta's bowling, the former for a hard hit 13, and the latter for 8. Penny followed in, but failed to put a better complexion on the game. Clifton joined Sangster. He failed to score, while Beddy and Wright similarly failed to play Chowkar, and the innings closed for 57 runs, leaving the Hindus victors by 73. The bowling analysis of the two Hindu bowlers reads very well. Chowkar obtained five Gymkhana wickets for 26 runs, while Mehta secured four for only 22 runs.

The following is the full score :—

HINDUS.—First Innings.

M D Merchant, st Bailey, b Dunk	15
D V Mehta, b Jervoise	14
J S Nayak, b Kennedy	3
M D Chowkar, c Bailey, b Kennedy	17
B K Rao, b Kennedy	1
S D Motivala, c Beddy, b Jervoise	9
L M Dalal, b Kennedy	29
B G Bende, b Kennedy	2
B J Joshi, b Sangster	15
L Bhimdaree, not out	15
R A Vyawaharkar, c Dunk, b Kennedy	0
Extras	10
Total	130

GYMKHANA.—First Innings.

Capt Jervoise, b Mehta	12
R Dunk, run out	1
W Holland, c Joshi, b Mehta	2
A W Bailey, b Mehta	2
H Kennedy, c Merchant, b Mehta	13
H S Read, c Bhimdaree, b Mehta	8
L Penny, b Chowkar	4
A Sangster, not out	5
C N Clifton, b Chowkar	0
W H Beddy, b Chowkar	1
H Wright, l b w, Chowkar	0
Extras	9
Total	57

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HINDUS—First Innings.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
H Kennedy	111	23	10	6
A Sangster	40	13	2	1
W Holland	96	12	12	0
C N Clifton	100	27	7	0
H Dunk	45	16	3	1
Capt Jervoise	30	29	1	2

GYMKHANA—First Innings.

M D Chowkar	70	26	3	5
D V Mehta	65	24	4	4

MARINE BATTALION *VS.* 4TH BOMBAY RIFLES.

THIS match was played on the Marine Battalion Parade Ground, on the 30th August. The following are the scores :—

MARINE BATTALION.
1st Innings.

Recruit boy Soonak, b Sangster	3
Lieut Merriman, b Sangster	3
Pte Kanmeter, c John, b Sangster	19
Lan Naik Soorucknak, b John	1
Sergt-Major Wilkins, c Nuzoorodeen, b Monks	38
Pte Pandnak, b Monks	36
Lan Naik Bhadmeter, c Sangster, b Monks	0
Pte Purwanmeter, b Monks	5
Pte Goonak, st Sangster, b Monks	27
Lan Naik Ruttonmeter, st Sangster, b Monks	3
Havaldar Babnak, not out	3
Byes	1
Total	154

4TH BOMBAY RIFLES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lieut Brown, c Soonak, b Kanmeter	3	b Wilkins	5
Pte H R John, c Soorucknak, b Kanmeter	1	not out	7
Lieut Sangster, b Merriman	3	c Goonak, b Merriman	27
Mr Scott, c Soonak, b Kanmeter	10	c Pandnak, b Wilkins	5
Pte John, c Goonak, b Merriman	0	c Babnak, b Kanmeter	6
Pte Nuzoorodeen, c and b Merriman	4	c Bhadmeter, b Wilkins	0
Lieut Merewether, not out	5	b Wilkins	0
Surgn Monks, c Merriman, b Pandnak	1	c Soorucknak, b Kanmeter	8
Havaldar Gunco Bhagwan, run out	0	c and b Kanmeter	1
Major Forjett, b Pandnak	0	b Merriman	0
Pte Ramchunder, b Pandnak	0	b Merriman	1
Byes	1		
Total	33	Total	60

EMPLOYMENT OF MOHAMEDANS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

THE following Resolution is published in the *Calcutta Gazette* :—

In 1882 the Central National Mohamedan Association submitted a memorial pointing out the depressed condition of Mohamedans in Bengal, its causes, and the remedial measures which, in the opinion of the Association, were required. Upon this memorial the Government of India in the Home Department recorded a Resolution, dated the 15th of July, 1885, in which it was observed that in every province admission to the superior departments in the service of Government was, as a rule, regulated either by public competition, or by the possession of qualifications, altogether independent of the race or creed of the candidate, and that, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, it was neither desirable on general grounds nor for the advantage of Mohamedans themselves, that they should be exempted from the tests established to secure the admission of duly qualified candidates into the public service, or that any special favour should be shown them in open competitive examinations of any kind. The following remarks, however, followed in paragraph 22 of the Resolution:—

"There are a large number of appointments, the gift of which lies in the hands of the Local Governments, the High Courts, or local officers. The Governor-General in Council desires that in those provinces where Mohamedans do not receive their full share of State employment, the Local Governments and High Courts will endeavour to redress this inequality as opportunity offers, and will impress upon subordinate officers the importance of attending to this in their selection of candidates for appointments of the class last referred to."

With reference to these remarks, instructions were issued to Commissioners, on the 7th October, 1885, and the 7th April, 1886, to furnish in their annual general reports statistics of the employment of Mohamedans in the public service, and it was further directed that the subject should be noticed in the Provincial Administration Report.

2. Another memorial has now been received by Government from the Central National Mohamedan Association, dated the 2nd July, 1888, in which the Association, after referring to the orders passed, state that, in spite of those orders, and in spite also of the fact that English education has decidedly progressed among Mohamedans, the conditions of their co-religionists has in no way improved, but that, on the contrary, it has been ascertained by means of statistics furnished from the different districts in Bengal, and enquiries made in several departments, that, instead of an improvement, there has been an appreciable retrogression.

3. To the Lieutenant-Governor it would be a matter of very great concern to find that any such retrogression had taken place. Neither the statistics to which the memorial refers, nor the nature of the enquiries undertaken by the Association, have been communicated; so that the Lieutenant-Governor is unaware of the exact ground which they cover, or of the relative importance to be attached to them. The general result, however, is at variance with the statistics on the subject submitted by the Commissioners in ordinary course in their annual administration reports. The information which has been received from six divisions enables a comparison to be instituted of the number of Mohamedan officers in superior service during the two years 1886-87 and 1887-88, and the result of this comparison is shown in the following statement :—

Name of Division.	Number of Mohamedan officers in superior service during 1886-87.	Number of Mohamedan officers in superior service during 1887-88.
Burdwan ...	435	388
Dacca ...	558	644
Rajshahye ...	654	684
Chittagong ...	161	174
Bhagulpore ...	504	1,634
Chota

GOLF IN INDIA.

THE Royal and Ancient game of "Golf" is eminently adapted to the requirements of physical exercise in the East, though not so universal as it might be. It is the custom of those persons who have never taken up a "stick," as they are pleased to term the golfer's clubs, to carp at the game, and to call it an "old man's game," "old woman's game," or to apply some other opprobrious epithet to it; and they seem to consider golfers as more or less harmless lunatics. To an onlooker, unversed in the game, it does, no doubt, appear somewhat dull and uninteresting, and it is therefore with some little reason that he asks:—"Whatever pleasure can there be in hitting a ball from a certain spot, then following it up, striking it again, and so on. For the life of me I cannot see anything in it." Granted, the game is an uninteresting one to watch, for the movements of the player are leisurely, the strokes few and far between through the "green," and executed in silence, so that the patience of the onlooker is tried, and it is not until the putting "brown," or "green," is reached that any excitement seems, to him, to occur. But when participating in the game the excitement, if not so intense as in other games, is kept up from beginning to end, and from the first teed ball to the last "put" on the last brown the golfer's attention is centred in his play and that of his opponent. To all carpers at golf, therefore, the advice may be given "Try it, and if at first you don't succeed"—which is certain to be the case—"try, try again" and you are sure to "take to" it in the end. Those who are good at tennis, cricket, polo, or some similar game requiring a good eye, need not be discouraged if, at first, their attempts to "drive" a ball some 200 yards should result in failure, for with a little practice the art of wielding the clubs properly will be mastered, and the quondam awkward tyro will rapidly develop into a very fair golfer. Then, when once the game has been more or less mastered, its fascination is abundantly apparent and those who have come to decry will stay to laud it. It is a peculiar thing in golf, and has been frequently been brought to notice, that a golfer never tires of the game, and will endeavour, whenever opportunity offers, to indulge his love for it by frequent and regular rounds of the links to the exclusion, sometimes, of all other athletic games.

People in this country are very apt to take too much violent exercise, which, unconsciously, undermines the constitution, and to these the advice may be given:—"Try golf." It is a game which is capable, perhaps, of giving those persons whose business compels them to be more or less at the "grindstone" all day along the most healthy, invigorating, while, at the same time, gentle exercise. Boating and riding, naturally violent exercises, exert all one's muscles, but so also does golf, though in a less degree, while imparting an equal flip. The links in this country are about a mile or mile and a half in circumference, and when it is borne in mind that it is only the better golfers who can strike a ball in a direct line for the spot for which he is heading it will be seen that the amount of ground covered will be considerably in excess of that actually forming the links. Golf balls, which are composed of gutta-percha and iron filings, when struck by inexperienced hands have a peculiar knack of flying off at all angles, and as when once in play between the holes the ball may not be touched by the hand, to be brought back, without the infliction of a severe penalty, the obligatory walking after it to endeavour to propel it in a proper direction entails an amount of exercise which is calculated to be highly beneficial. When one has passed the rubicon and entered the advanced set of golfers the interest in the game increases immensely, for what can be more satisfactory than, when facing fearful bunkers, as on the Bangalore links, to whack a ball with a well directed stroke, clear over everything, and see it bounding away merrily in the far distance in a bee line for the hole; or, by cunningly devised clubs, to extricate it from some "hasard" and place it on, or near, the "brown," and subsequently, by means of the "putter," or other club, run it into the "hole"?

To the weaker no less than to the stronger sex does golf offer an attraction, for though the members of former are more or less handicapped by the circumambient nature of their attire, yet they are sometimes no mean wielders of the clubs. Very pleasent "four, somes" are played, in which two ladies and two gentlemen take part, but it is well to impress upon the fair sex that in this, as in other games, "silence is golden" at certain moments. The "innocent little thing" who prattles away while one is "putting," or just about to "drive," is likely to call up all sorts of evil thoughts in the player, but he, conscious that his upbraiding would only make matters worse, freezes, or scorches, his fair partner with a glance—which, in some cases, is more expressive than the most eloquent speech—and proceeds with his stroke. However between the strokes conversation may be indulged in freely, and this will probably allow of the evaporation of some of the lady's superabundant small talk. In the evening, when the sun has lost his power, and the links are flooded with a golden light, and the cool breezes have sprung up there are few pastimes more enjoyable than a game of golf with a congenial partner, male or female.

In Madras the "Royal and Ancient Game" has many enthusiastic supporters. The original Madras Golf Club numbered some sixty members—including several ladies—of whom about twenty or thirty were regular attendants at the Island and Guindy links. Since the amalgamation of the Club with the Gymkhana the number of players has somewhat increased, so that, probably, the Madras Gymkhana Golf Club can now boast of having the largest number of players fo any Club in India. At Bangalore the game is warmly supported, and some excellent players are to be found in that station, and also at Mysore. At Bolarum, links have just been formed, and it is to be hoped that a sufficiently representative team may be got together to play the teams in this Presidency. In Bombay, though there are many keen golfers, the game has, owing to want of space, been more or less discontinued, and, even when play is going on, the passage of persons all over the course, and the necessity of having continually to shout out "fore," lessens, the enjoyment of the game, while the players have to wait until people in the line of play have moved off, a stoppage of the continuity of the game which is absolutely fatal to many golfers. At Nassick there are reported to be excellent links, and many persons resort thither for their matutinal or evening round. The game is extending to the north of India, for a Golf Club has been formed at Lahore, the links being between that city and Meean Meer. At Calcutta the links are on that charming Maidan, the lung of the metropolis of the East, and if the course is not so replete with "hazards," "bunkers," "Hades, etc., as the keen golfer might wish, yet it is the scene of many pleasant reunions. In Colombo the breezy links on the Galle Face are patronised by the Civil and Military, and the erection of the new Battery will probably give an additional "hazard." In conclusion, besides the attraction in the way of prizes to be won, health to be maintained, and so on, there is another which, to some, may be deemed the greatest attraction of all, and that is, as has been said that games may be arranged, between ladies and gentlemen so that the players may start off continue and end their play with "a long spoon,"—*in the Madras Mail.*

FRONTIER RAILWAY SURVEYS.

WE are glad to learn that the Government of India is still keeping to its promises of the last four years, and that, unless anything untoward in the financial world should occur, we may rely on the sustained effort to effect perfect security on our North-Western Frontier, being ultimately successful.

The further development of this policy is to be noticed in the very useful work now being brought to a conclusion by Mr. James Ramsay, Engineer-in-Chief of the Bannu Railway Surveys.

These surveys have, for their objective, a series of lines which, when completed, will bring the Bannu-Peshawar frontier into closer connection with the great arsenal at Ferozepore; at the same time, doubly securing communication with Karachi, the port which must ultimately become the base of any future military operation in a northerly direction.

The lines surveyed are two: one going from Kundian, a station on the recently-opened Sind-Sagar State Railway, to the crossing of the River Indus in the neighbourhood of Kalabagh, thence west along the right bank of the river to Bannu, thus flanking the Gomal and the Kurram Passes into Afghanistan; the other going north-east from the same station, and meeting the Rawulpindi-Khushalgarh Branch Railway at Gaggon.

A glance at the map will demonstrate how very valuable must this latter line become, when the next war on the North-West Frontier tries our resources. It forms, in fact, the remaining section of a loop line from Karachi round the old Punjab Northern State Railway. The heavy gradients between Jhelum and Rawulpindi form the weak point of the new North-Western System, and the construction of the alternative line, which has now been surveyed, will greatly relieve the congestion of traffic due to this cause, thus trebling, if not quadrupling, our effective means of offence and defence.

We can only hope that no financial catastrophe will crop up to prevent the early construction of [illegible], which have now been surveyed, or pro[illegible]ch such link in the chain of communica[illegible]proaching completion on our North[illegible] may be fitly compared to a fresh [illegible]nsurance against aggression, which [illegible]ings the last Afghan War, been [illegible]ecting.—*The Indian Engineer.*

THE JESUIT MISSIONS.

A RECENT issue of the *Etudes Religieuses* contains some interesting statistics of the number and distribution of the Jesuit missionaries abroad at the commencement of the present year. The numbers are those of the various orders of the priesthood, priests, coadjutors, and "scolastiques;" but in every case the number of priests is more than twice that of the other two orders put together. In the Balkan Peninsular there are 45 Jesuit missionaries; in Africa, and especially Egypt, Madagascar, and the Zambesi region, 223; in Asia, especially Armenia, Syria, and certain parts of India, and parts of China, 699. In China alone the number is 195, all of French nationality. In Oceania, including the Philippines, the Malay Archipelago, Australia, and New Zealand, the number is 270; in America, including certain specified States of the Union, portions of Canada, British Honduras, Brazil, and Peru, 1,130; the total number of Jesuits scattered over the globe in purely missionary work being 2,377. These are of various nationalities, but the vast majority are French. In the distribution great attention is paid to nationality; thus in Illyria, Dalmatia, and Albania they are all Venetians; in Constantinople and Syra Sicilians; in Africa, Asia Minor, and China French; while no French Jesuits are to be found in any part of the American Continent. In the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies they are Germans and Belgians respectively, in the Philippines Spanish, in the Malay Archipelago Dutch, in Eastern Australia and New Zealand Irish, in the United States Germans, Neapolitans, and Piedomontese are found working in specified and distinct districts, those labouring among the Indians of Canada are Canadians, in the British West India Colonies they are English, in Central America Spaniards, in south America Italians, Spaniards, and Germans, the Italians and Germans having all Brasil to themselves, doubtless because of the enormous Italian and German immigration to Brazil. It will be understood that the spheres of labour of the different orders, Jesuit Lazarists, Franciscans, etc., are carefully laid down at Rome, no two orders, as a rule, working in the same region; these spheres once fixed, the distribution within them is left to the head of the particular order, whatever it might be. In an illimitable field like China all the orders are represented; but the districts of each are specified, and were rearranged about eighteen months ago. The Jesuits have Kiangsu province and the south-eastern parts of Chili, the metropolitan province; they have 145 Fathers in the former and fifty in the latter district. In Africa again they touch only on the east coast, at certain points, and are represented in no other part of the continent: in India they have nothing to do with Madras, Ceylon, Central India, or the North-West Provinces, and their work in the United States is exceedingly circumscribed. In such places as Japan, the Malay Peninsula, Siberia, Indo-China, (Burma, Tong-king, Siam, Annam), they are not found at all. The great centres of Jesuit missionary activity on the surface of the globe are the Zambesi, Syria, (where there are 142 French Jesuits), Bengal, Kiangsu province in China, the Philippine Archipelago, the central States of the Union (here they are all German Jesuits, Central America and Cuba, Ecuador and Peru, Chili and Paraguay. A coloured map of the distribution throughout the world of the various orders would be an interesting study.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

486-86—Payne, G and S—Ismail Noor Mahomed and others *vs* Venayek Shricrishnaji—Balkrishna and B.

240-87—J C Cama—Harilal Jumnadas *vs* Mulji Ghigha and others—W and G, and Pestonji and R.

281-87—J K Patell—Darashaw Nowroji Bode *vs* Dinshaw Nowroji Bode—Nanu and H.

376-87—Nanu and H—Cooverbai *vs* Dinshaw Nowroji Bode and others—J K Patell and Nanu and H.

301-87—Ardeshir, H and D—Labai and others *vs* Jan Mahomed Khalukidna and another—Jefferson, B and D.

514-87—Tyabji and D—Edulji Dhunjibhoy Shroff *vs* Rustomji Edulji Shroff—D S Garud.

505-87—D S Garud—Abaji Babaji Shingari *vs* Rukhmabai and others—Wadia and G, and In person.

10-88—Wadia and G—Rustomji Ruttonji Contractor *vs* Mannoo Enna Loon—In person.

309-87—Wadia and G—Tribhowandas Venarsey and another *vs* Lalloobhai Mathooradas and others—Mulji B B.

69-88—Jefferson, B and D—Janabhai and another *vs* Bai Dhakeebai and others—In person.

4-88—Thakurdas D and C—Lallji Cutchra and another *vs* Lallji Doongersey and others—Tyabji and D.

326-87—Pestonji and R—Burjorji Framji Lallee and another *vs* Lallji Doongersey and others—Tyabji and D, and In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For taking evidence of a witness.

82-88—Shamrao P—Dossaji Essaji and another *vs* Tarachund Gunesham—Little, S F and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

456-87—Mirza, H K—Travade Gowrishunker Tribhowan *vs* Loowar Cullian Purshotam,—Hore, C and B.

461-87—H Bicknell, for pauper—Goolam Sanjia *vs* Sonwar Somwar and others.—Chalk, W and S.

484-87—Wadia and G—Peshotun Hormusji Dustoor *vs* Meherabi.—Nanu and H.

68-88—Little, S F and N—Sir Munguldas Nathubhai, Kt. C S I, *vs* Nusserwanji Shapurji Parekh, —Macfarlane, E and H.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Pachora Ginning and Pressing Co. Luckmidas Morarji, Petitioner.—Hore, C. and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For consent decree.

100-87—Payne, G and S—Labai *vs* Babu Shiri Khanji and others—Ardesir, H and D.

Long Causes.

79-88—Payne, G and S—Vazirbhoy Thavur *vs* Allibhoy Assur—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

59-88—M H Khan—Hemchund Premchund *vs* F L Charles—Crawford and B—Part heard.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Sept. 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona. Municipal Corporation. Meeting, Pearse and Company, Limited. The Hunmantrao Case, Poona.
" 5.—Meeting Town Council.
" 6.—Flower Show, Poona.
" 10.—Cricket: North *vs.* South, at Poona. Fourth Criminal Sessions. Poona Polo Tournament.
" 11.—Cricket: North *vs.* South, at Poona. Fourth Criminal Sessions.
" 12.—Cricket: North *vs.* South, at Poona. Town Council Meeting. Fourth Criminal Sessions.
" 15.—Legislative Council, Poona.
" 18.—Fine Arts Exhibition, Poona.
" 19.—Town Council Meeting.
" 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 26.—Town Council Meeting.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races. Legislative Council, Poona.
Oct. 4.—Poona Horse Show.
" 10.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 11.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 12.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 13.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 16.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 17.—Mysore Sky Races. Central Rifle Meeting.
" 18.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 19.—Mysore Sky Races. Central Rifle Meeting.
" 20.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 22.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 17.—Hyderabad Races. Sonepore Races.
" 20.—Hyderabad Races. Sonepore Races.
" 22.—Hyderabad Races. Sonepore Races.
" 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 19.—Madras Races.
" 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting). Madras Races.
" 24.—Madras Races.
" 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting). Madras Races.
" 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Twickenham, 1,603 tons, Captain R. M. Cox, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, laden with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Cocconada, Captain H. A. Blake, sailed on Saturday last for Murmagao, with a general cargo and about sixty-five deck passengers.

THE s.s. Nurjehan, 1,936 tons, Captain W. Masson, arrived in Bombay on Saturday from the Coast ports and Calcutta, laden with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamship Commilla, 549 tons, Commander H. P. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee with a general cargo, and forty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Pemba, Captain J. Skinner, sailed yesterday for Karachi and the Persian Gulf ports, with the weekly mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. E. T. Allard and Mrs. A. de Mello, for Muscat; Mr. Schwartz, Mr. F. W. Hewett and Mrs. A. Dyson, for Karachi; and sixty-five deck for different ports.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—AUGUST 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Armenia ...	2216	R. J. Garrick ..	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Clyde	2236	W. D. Mudie ...	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" Labourdonnais..	1274	P. Sibilet	O	A. Sumon.
" Twickenham	1603	R. M. Cox	P	J. Mackenzie & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
" Po	1931	S. Anfossi	6	F. Bozzoni.
" Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Alvah	1511	Turner	16	R. Bomonji.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From
1	Nurjehan (s).....	Masson	Calcutta and Coast.
2	Kt. Companion (s)	Shiell	Cardiff, Aug. 5.
	Commilla (s)	Jones	Karachi, Aug. 30.
	Buapan (barque)..	Saxtorph.....	Bangkok, June 20.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	Twickenham (s)...	Cox..	Marseilles.
	Cocconada (s).....	Blake	Marmagoa.
2	Pemba (s)	Skinner	Karachi & the Persian Gulf.

The steamer Nurjehan entered on Saturday last for Calcutta and Coast.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—103 bales wool, V Dewchand; 552 cwt groundnuts cake and 1,050 cwts linseed cake Glade and Co; 65 cwts gum, O Esmall.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—12 bales woolen rags, W and A Graham and Co; 18 cwts ivory, A R Ahmed; 40 cwts gum, C Perdhina; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 60 cwts gum, B Sajan; 22 cwts gum, M Luddha.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Twickenham s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Po (s) 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Po (s) 50 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia (s) 167 bales twist, S J David and Co; 51 bales twist, and 24 bales cotton, D P Marker.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Venetia (s) 304 bales twist, S J David and Co; 25 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 34 bales twist, E J Abhraham.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 31.

Wright, Lieut, 11th Bengal Lancers, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 31.

Chase, Captain, 28th Bombay Pioneers, off leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, September 3rd, 1888.

1. It is requested that officers Commanding Companies will have all staff sergeants' swords and bugles returned to Head-Quarters at once.

2. There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 5th instant, from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to direct all recruits to attend. N. C. Officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

3. "A" Troop will parade at the Riding School on Wednesday, the 5th instant, at 6-45 a.m. precisely. Uniform, swords, bandoliers and head-ropes. No carbines or buckets.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON.
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDANT, BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Bombay, September 3rd, 1888.

1. The Battery will parade at Head-Quarters every Saturday at 4-45 p.m., until further orders, for drill purposes. Recruits will be detailed for gun drill under an Officer at 5 p.m., and will proceed to the Arsenal compound for that purpose. Uniform and fatigue caps to be worn.

2. There will also be gun drill for recruits in the Arsenal compound every Wednesday morning at 7 a.m.

3. Sergeant Macfarlane will, until further orders, hold classes of instruction at Head-Quarters on the following days:—

Tuesday, at 6 p.m.
Wednesday, at 9 p.m.
Thursday, at 6 p.m.
Friday, at 9 p.m.

The subject taken up on Tuesday will be repeated on Wednesday, and that of Thursday will be repeated on Friday.

4. The following members, having joined, are taken on the strength of the Battery:—
No 115 G. E. LeMaestre, No 2 sub. on 27th August, 1888.
No 116 A. E Abbot, No 1 sub on 27 August, 1888.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain and
Actg. Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS,
Poona, 31st August, 1888.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Bo Infy—Lieut W L Errington, Offg Wg Offr on probation, 26th Bo Infy, is transfered in the same capacity.

Surgn C E Nichol, MS, on general duty, Bo Dist, Northern Divn and Aden, is transferred to general duty, Poona Divn.

The standing orders for the Native Cavalry and Native Infantry of the Bo Army are no longer in force.

The undermentioned Officers of the M S, whose tour of Foreign Service will expire during the Trooping Season of 1888-89, will proceed to England in H M's Indian Troopships, doing duty with Troops on the voyage:—

Bdr-Surgn C H Girand, Surgn-Major H C Guinness, Surgn-Major H Waghorn, Surgn-Major J Williamson, M B, Surgn-Major D B Brown, Surgn-Major A F Russell, M B, Surgn-Major C E Nichol, M B, H E Deane.

2nd Grade Apothy, J G D'Silva, No 27, in sub-medical charge, station hospital, Nasirabad, is transferred to sub-medical charge, station hospital, Aden.

1st Grade, Assist Apothy E J Noronha, No 65, is appointed to the sub-medical charge, station hospital, Nasirabad, vice Apothy, J D'Silver, transferred.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

1st Batln Royal North Lancashire Regt, Lieut T F Graham, for 12 months, on [illegible].

The private leave, from 10th July to 7th Sept, 1888, granted to Lieut A F Pullen, 6-1st [illegible] R A, is hereby converted into general leave to England, on private affairs, and extended to 7th [illegible]

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SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to withstand the effects of the Climate, our Coats are Sewn and Taped, thus making it impossible to come apart at the seams, and are cut on Tailoring principles ensuring a shapely, stylish, well-fitting, and reliable garment.

Regulation Military Cloaks, extra quality and finish, thoroughly Waterproof...from	Rs.	48	0
Fawn and Navy Blue Cashmere Chesterfield Coats, perfectly ventilated	"	24	0
White Vulcanised Reversible Coats	"	10	0
Ladies Shot Silk, Plain Colors and Checks, Mantles and Cloaks, very stylish and extra Light.			
Black lined Tartans Gig Aprons with nickel Ring	"	10	8
Drab Double Texture on check Carriage aprons	"	12	0
Tan Waterproof Canvas Holdalls, flaps and pockets English Leather Straps ...	"	20	8
The Wolsely Valise Holdall and Ground Sheet combined, Stout Leather Straps and Rings.....	"	22	0

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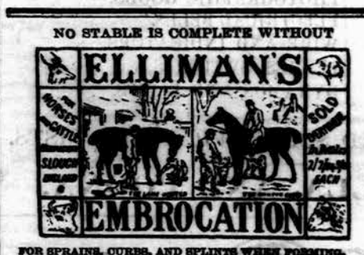

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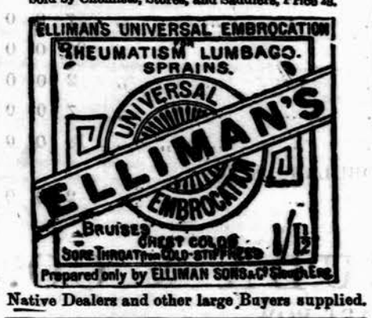

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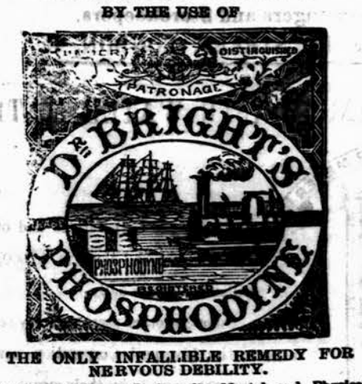

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Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseased caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	"
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality.....	2 8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY,.....	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Green Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	"
"VELLUM," strong, thick, and unglazed	2 1	per 250
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	"
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 0	"
RAILWAY BUFF	2 0	"
"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1 14	"
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above.....	1 12	"
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	"
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
"GLOBE, No. 7, extra large	0 13	"
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	"

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IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

ORNOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match.....	2 8	each.
"APLENT" BOX.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted.....	0 12	"
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

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With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 8 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician
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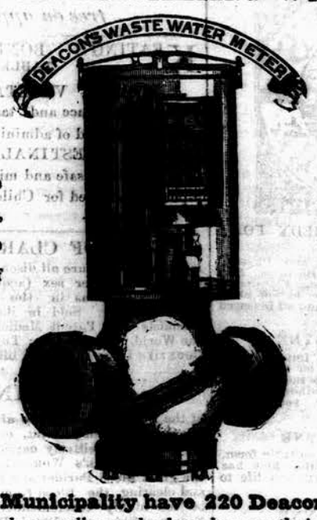

85 Towns are using these Meters, which thus serve a population of over 4,000,000.

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ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

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For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are caused by their use.

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Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

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